
THE
Country Gentleman's
COMPANION.
VOL. I.

T H E
Country Gentleman's
COMPANION.

In TWO VOLUMES.

V O L. I.

CONTAINS,

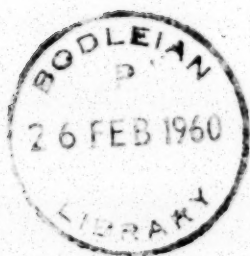
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By a COUNTRY GENTLEMAN,
From his own Experience.

L O N D O N :

Printed for the AUTHOR, and sold by T. Trye, near Gray's-Inn-Gate, Holborn; and by the Booksellers in Town and Country.

M.DCC.LIII.



PREFACE.

THE Treatise which I herewith send into the World, under the Title of The Country Gentleman's Companion, is the Result of many Years Experience and Observation, about the breeding and preserving of all those Kinds of Animals, by which a Country may be truly benefited; and by which the Country Gentleman, who takes Delight in breeding, and preserving them from those Distempers to which all Kinds of them are liable, either by Nature or Accidents, will be honestly and innocently enriched, by his diligent and useful, and therefore commendable Industry: By which

P R E F A C E.

*which he shews himself a true Friend,
and a Blessing to his Country.*

*The Rules which I have laid down
for the chusing and breeding of all these
Kinds of useful and profitable Animals,
are clear and perfectly instructive, and
such as (if carefully observed) will not
fail of answering the End for which
I have made them publick.*

*And the Remedies which I have here
set forth, for their Preservation from
all those various Maladies incident to
every Kind of them, together with the
most proper Methods of using and apply-
ing them, are such as I have, by often-
repeated Experiments, and long and
attentive Observation, found to be most
effectual for answering the afore-men-
tioned necessary End; and they are such
as may be easily, and almost every
where procur'd, at a very small Ex-
pence. Many of them have been hitherto
unknown to any, except myself; and
such of them as have been known to
others,*

P R E F A C E.

others, have been very little considered or regarded by them, on Account of their Ignorance of the proper Methods of using and applying them.

That the Book may answer the Title, I have also added some Directions for shooting in the Long-Bow, &c. with Advantage, as being an Exercise very conducive to the Preservation of bodily Health and Strength; altho' it is become altogether useless in this Age, for training up Mankind in military Knowledge.

A Desire of being useful to my Country in particular, and to Mankind in general, was my only Inducement to make these Papers of Observation publick; for such a Book hath been long and greatly wanted, altho' Books of Husbandry in this Age have greatly abounded. But I think I may with Truth say, that the Reader of this Book will find it perfect in its Kind; and that as there is nothing in it superfluous, impertinent,

P R E F A C E.

impertinent, or unnecessary, so there is nothing omitted that is necessary for contributing to the Advancement of either the Profit or Pleasure of a Country Life, so far as they depend upon the breeding, and preserving from Distempers, all Kinds of useful and profitable Animals.

T H E

T H E

Country Gentleman's

C O M P A N I O N.

C H A P. I.

Of the Horse in general.

FOR the Choice of the best Horse, it is divers, according to the Use for which you will employ him. If therefore you would have a Horse for the Wars, you shall chuse him that is of a good tall Stature, with a comely lean Head, an out swelling Forehead, a large sparkling Eye, the White whereof is covered with the Eyebrows, and not at all discerned ; or if at all, yet the least is best ; a small thin Ear, short and pricking : If it be long, well carried, and ever moving, it is tolerable ; but if dull or hanging, most hateful. A deep Neck, large Crest, broad Breast, bending Ribs, broad and straight Chine, round and full Buttock, with his Huckle-bones hid, a Tail high and broad, set on

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neither too thick nor too thin ; for too much Hair shews Sloth, and too little too much Choler and Heat. A full, swelling Thigh, a broad, flat, and lean Leg, short pastern'd, strong jointed, and hollow Bones ; of which the long is best, if they be not wier'd, and the broad round the worst.

Colours of Horses.

The best Colours are Brown-bay, Dapple-gray, Roand, Bright-bay, Black, with a white Near-foot behind, white Far-foot before, white Rache, or white Star ; Chesnut or Sorrel, with any of those Marks, or Dun with a black List : And of these Horses, for the Wars, the Courser of *Naples* is accounted the best, the *Almain*, the *Sardinian*, or the *French*.

Horses for a Prince's Seat.

If you will chuse a Horse for a Prince's Seat, any supream Magistrate, or for any great Lady of State, or Woman of Eminence, you shall chuse him that is of the finest Shape, the best Rein, who naturally bears his Head in the best Place, without the Help of the Man's Hand ; that is of nimblest and easiest Pace, gentle to get upon, bold without making Affrights, and most familiar and quiet in the Company of other Horses. His Colour would ever be Milk white, with red Frains, or without ; or else fair Dapple-gray, with white Main and white Tail : And of these the *English* is best, then the *Hungarian*, the *Swedeland*, the *Poland*, the *Irish*.

Horses for Travel.

If you will chuse a Horse only for Travel, ever the better Shape, the better Hope ; especially look that his Head be lean, Eyes swelling outward, his Neck well risen, his Chine well risen, his Joints
very

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very strong ; but above all, his Pasterns short and straight, without bending in his going, and exceeding hollow and tough Hoves. Let him be of temperate Nature, neither too furious nor too dull, willing to go without forcing, and not desirous to run when there is no Occasion.

Hunting - Horse.

If you will chuse a Horse for Hunting, let his Shape in general be strong and well knit together, making equal Proportions ; for as unequal Shapes shew Weakness, so equal Members assure Strength and Endurance. Your unequal Shapes are a great Head to a little Neck, a big Body to a thin Buttock, a large Limb to a little Foot, or any of these Contraries, or where any Member suits not with the whole Proportion of the Body, or with any Limb next adjoining. Above all, let your Hunting-Horse have a large lean Head, wide Nostrils, open Chauld, a big Westland, and the Wind-pipe straight, loose, well covered, and not bent in the Pride of his Reining. The *English* Horse bastardized with any of the former Races first spoke of, is of all the best.

Running - Horses.

If you chuse a Horse for Running, let him have all the finest Shape that may be ; but above all Things, let him be nimble, quick and fiery, apt to fly with the least Motion. Long Shapes are sufferable ; for though they shew Weakness, yet they assure sudden Speed : And the best Horse for this Use is the *Arabian*, *Barbary*, or his Bastard Jennets are good, but the *Turks* are better.

Coach-

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Coach - Horses.

If you will chuse a Horse for the Coach, which is called the Swift-Draught, let his Shape be tall, broad, and well furnish'd, not gross with much Flesh, but with the Bigness of his Bones; especially look he have a strong Neck, a broad Breast, a large Chine, sound clean Limbs, and tough Hoves: And for this Purpose, your large *English* Geldings are best, your *Flemish* Mares next, and your strong ston'd Horses tollerable, *Flemish* or *Frisens*.

Pack - Horses.

If you will chuse a Horse for Portage, that is, for the Pack or Hampers, chuse him that is exceeding strong of Body and Limbs, but not tall, with a broad Back, out Ribs, full Shoulders, and thick Withers; for if he be thin in that Part, you shall hardly keep his Back from galling: Be sure that he take a strong Stride with his Feet, for their Pace being neither Trot nor Amble, but only a Footpace, he which takes the largest Strides goes at the most Ease, and rides his Ground fastest.

Cart - Horses.

Lastly, if you will chuse a Horse for the Cart or Plough, which is the slow Draught, chuse him that is of most ordinary Height, for Horses in the Cart unequally sorted, never draw at Ease, but the tall hang up the low Horse. Let them be of good strong Portion, big breasted, large bodied, and strong limb'd; by Nature rather inclin'd to crave the Whip, then to draw more then is needful.

Of Mares.

And for this Purpose, Mares are most profitable; for, besides the effecting of your Work, they yearly bring

bring you forth Increase : Therefore, if you furnish your Draught with Mares to breed, observe in any wise to have them fair Fore-handed, that is, good Head, Neck, Breast and Shoulders ; for the rest it is not so regardful, only let her Body be large, for the bigger Room a Foal hath in the Dam's Belly, the fairer are his Members : And above all Things, observe never to put your Draught-Beasts to the Saddle, for that alters their Pace, and hurts them in their Labour.

Now for the ordering of these several Horses : First, for the Horse for Service, during the Time of his Teaching, which is out of the Wars, you shall keep him high and lustily ; his Food no Straw, but good Hay ; his Provender clean dry Oats, or two Parts Oats, and one Part Beans or Pease, well dried and hard. The Quantity of Half a Peck at a Watering, Morning, Noon, and Evening, is sufficient.

In his Days of Rest, you shall dress him betwixt Five and Six in the Morning, water betwixt Seven and Eight, and feed from Nine till after Eleven. In the Afternoon you shall dress betwixt Three and Four, water betwixt Four and Five, and give Provender till Six ; the Litter at Eight, and give Food for all Night. The Night before he is ridden, you shall at Nine of the Clock at Night take away his Hay from him. At Four of the Clock in the Morning give him a Handful or two of Oats, which being eaten, turn him upon his Snaffle, rub all his Body and Legs over with dry Cloths, then saddle him, and make him fit for his Exercise. Soon as he is call'd for to be ridden, wash his Bit in fair Water, and put it into his Mouth with all other Things necessary, draw up his Girts, and see that no Buckles hurt him : Then lead him forth, and as soon as he hath been ridden, all sweating as he is, lead him into the Stable ; and first rub him quickly over with

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with dry Wispes, then take off his Saddle, and having rub'd him all over with dry Cloths, put on his Housing-cloath, then set on the Saddle again, and girt it; then lead him forth, and walk him up and down in gentle Manner, an Hour or more, till he be cold; then set him up, and after two or three Hours fasting, turn him to his Meat. Then in the Afternoon curb, rub, and dress him; then water him, and order him as is aforesaid.

Ordering of Horses for a Prince's Seat.

For ordering of the Horse for a Prince, or great Lady's Seat, let it be in his Time of Rest, like unto the Horse for Service; and in his Time of Labour, like the travelling Horse, as shall be shewed instantly; only because he is to be more choicely kept, I mean in the beautifulest Manner, his Coat lying smooth and shining, and his whole Body without any Stain or Ill-favouredness, you shall ever when he hath been ridden, and cometh in much sweating, presently have him into the Stable, and first rub him down with clean Wispes; then taking off his Saddle, with a Sword-blade, whose Edge is rebated, you shall stroke his Neck and Body clean over, leaving no Sweat nor Filth that can be gotten out; then cloath him up and set on the Saddle, and walk him forth as aforesaid. After, order and diet him as you do other travelling Horses. Dry Oats is his best Provender, if he be fat and full; and Oats and Beans if he be poor, or subject to lose his Flesh quickly.

Ordering of travelling Horses.

For your travelling Horse, you shall feed him with the finest Hay in the Winter, and the sweetest Grass in Summer. His Provender would be dry Oats, Beans, Pease or Bread, according to his Stomach.

mach. In the Time of Rest, Half a Peck at a Watering is sufficient. In the Time of his Labour, as much as he will eat with a good Stomach. When you travel him, water two Hours before you ride, then rub, dress, and lastly feed; then bridle up, and let him stand an Hour before you take his Back. Travel moderately in the Morning, till his Wind be rack'd, and his Limbs warmed; then after do as your Affairs require. Be sure at Night to water your Horse two Miles before you come to your Journey's End, then the warmer you bring him to his Inn, the better. Walk not, nor wash not at all; the one doth beget Colds, the other foundering in the Feet or Body; but set him up warm, well stoppt, and soundly rub'd with clean Litter. Give no Meat whilst the outward Parts of your Horse are hot or wet with Sweat, as the Ear-roots, the Flanks, the Neck, or under his Chaps; but being dry, rub and feed him according to the Goodness of his Stomach. Change of Food begeteth a Stomach; so doth the washing of the Tongue or Nostrils with Vinegar, Wine and Salt, or warm Wine. Stop not your Horse's Fore-feet with Cow's Dung, till he be sufficiently cold, and that the Blood and Humours which were dispersed, be settled into their proper Places. Look well to his Back, that the Saddle hurt not; to the Girts, that they gall not; and to his Shoes, that they be large, fast and easy.

Ordering of Hunting-Horses.

For the ordering of your Hunting-Horse, let him in the Time of his Rest have all the Quietness that may be, much Litter, much Meat, and much Dressing; Water ever by him, and leave him to sleep as long as he pleaseth. Keep him to dung rather soft than hard, and look that it be well coloured and bright; for Darknes shews Grease, and Redness
inward

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inward Heating. Let Exercifes and Marfhes of sweet Malt after be his ufual Scourings, and let Bread of clean Beans, or Beans and Wheat equally mixt, be his beft Food, and Beans and Oats the moft ordinary.

Ordering of Running - Horses.

For the ordering of your Running-Horfe, let him have no more Meat then to fuffice Nature, Drink once in four and twenty Hours, and Dreffing every Day once, at Noon only. Let him have much moderate Exercife, as Morning and Evening Airings, or the fetching of his Water, and know no Violence but in his Courfes only. Let him ftand dark and warm, have many Cloaths, and much Litter, being Wheat Straw only. If he be very fat, fcour often. If of reasonable State, fcour feldom. If lean, then fcour but with a sweet Marfh only. Be fure your Horfe be empty before he courfe, and let his Food be the fineft, lighteft and quickeft of Digef tion that may be. The Sweats are more wholefome that are given Abroad; and the Cooling moft natural, which is given before he come into the Stable. Keep his Limbs with cool Ointments, and by no Means let any hot Spices come in his Body. If he grow dry inwardly, wafh'd Meat is very wholefome. If he grow loofe, then give him Straw in more Abundance. Burning of sweet Perfume in the Stable is wholefome; and any Thing you either do about your Horfe, or give unto your Horfe, the more neat, cleanly and fweet that it is, the better it nourifheth.

Ordering of Coach - Horses.

For ordering the Coach-Horfe, let him have good Dreffing twice a Day, Hay and Provender his Belly full, and Litter enough to tumble on, and he cannot

not chuse but prosper. Let him be walk'd and wash'd after travelling ; for by reason of their many Occasions to stand still, they must be inur'd to all Hardness, though it be much unwholesome. Their best Food is sweet Hay, and well dried Beans or Oats, or Bean-bread. Look well to the Strength of their Shoes, and the galling of their Harness. Keep their Legs clean, especially about the hinder Fetlocks ; and when they are in the House, let them stand warmly cloathed.

Ordering of the Pack and Cart - Horse.

For the ordering of the Pack-Horse, or the Cart-Horse, they need no Washing, Walking, or Hours of Fasting ; only dress them well, look to their Shoes and Backs, and then fill their Bellies, and they will do their Labour. Their best Food is sweet Hay, Chaff or Pease, or Oat-hulls and Pease, or chop'd Straw and Pease mixt together ; once a Week to give them warm Grains and Salt is not amiss, for their Labour will prevent the breeding of Worms, or such like Mischiefs.

For the Preservation of all Horses.

Now for the general Preservation of Horses Health, it is good whilst a Horse is in Youth and Strength, to let him Blood twice in the Year, that is, Beginning of the Spring and Beginning of the Fall, when you may best afford him a Week's Rest. After you have let him Blood two Days, give him a comfortable Drench ; as two Spoonfuls of *Diapente*, or such like, which is called *Horse Mithridate*, in a Quart of strong Ale. Use oft to perfume his Head with Frankincense, and in the Heat of Summer use oft to swim him. Let a fat Horse drink oft, and a little at once ; and a lean Horse whensoever he hath Appetite. Much rubbing is
com-

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comfortable, and cheareth every Member. Be sure to let your Horse eat Grass once in a Year, for that cooleth the Blood, scours away gross Humours, and gives great Strength and Nourishment to the Body. If notwithstanding all these Principles, your Horse fall into Sicknes and Disease, then look into the Chapters following, and you shall find the truest, best approved, and the most familiar Medicines for all Manner of Infirmities, that ever were known or published.

C H A P. II.

Of Riding in general; and of the particular Knowledges belonging to the Art of Riding of a great Horse, or Horse for Service or Pleasure.

FIRST then to speak of the taming of a young Colt, which is as it were the Preface or Introduction to the Art of Riding. You shall after he hath been in the House a Week or Fortnight, and is familiar with the Man, and will withal patiently indure currying, combing, rubbing, clawing and handling in every Part and Member of his Body, without any Shew of Rebellion or Knavishness, which you shall compass by all gentle and easy Means, doing nothing about him suddenly or rashly, but with Leisure and Moderation.

His Sadling and Bridling.

Then you shall offer him a Saddle, which you shall set in the Manger before him, that he may smell to it and look upon it, and you shall gingle the Girts and Stirrups about his Ears, to make him careless
of

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of the Noise ; then with all Gentleness, after you have rub'd his Sides therewith, you shall set it on his Back, and gird it gently on, and then place his Crooper with all Ease ; which done, you shall take a sweet watering Trench, wash'd and anointed with Honey and Salt, and put it into his Mouth, placing it to hang directly about his Tush, and as it were a little leaning thereupon. This you shall do in the Morning as soon as you have dress'd him, and then thus saddled and bridled, you shall lead him forth, and water him in your Hand abroad : Then bringing him in, and after he hath stood a little reined upon his Trench, an Hour or more, take away the Bridle and Saddle, and let him go to his Meat till the Evening. Then lead him forth (as before) with the Saddle to the Water ; then when he is set up, gently take off his Saddle and cherish him, and then dress him and cloath him up for all Night.

The first Backing.

The next Day saddle and bridle him as before-said, and put on him a strong Musrole of writhen Iron, or a sharp Cavezan and Martingal, which you shall buckle at such Length that he may no more but feel it when he jirketh up his Head, and then lead him forth into some new plowed Field, or soft Ground ; and there, after you have made him trot a good Space about you in your Hand, and thereby taken away from him all his Wantonness and knavish Distractions, you shall offer your Foot to the Stirrup, at which if he shews any Distaste, either in Body or Countenance, you shall then course him about again : Then offer again, and with Leisure rise Half Way up, and go down again ; at which if he shrink, correct him as before, but if he take it patiently, then cherish him

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him and so mount on the Saddle ; which done, after cherishing, light down again, and give him Bread or Grass to eat. Then look that your Girts be well girted and straight ; that the Crooper be strong, and of just Length ; that the Bridle hang even, and in his due Place, without inward or outward Offence ; that your Stirrups be fit, and generally all Things without Offence, either to yourself or to the Beast, and then, as before, mount his Back: Seat yourself just and even in the Saddle, make the Reins of your Bridle of equal Length, carry your Rod without Offence to his Eye in your Right-hand, the Point either directly upright, or thwarted toward your Left-shoulder. Then having cherish'd him, let the Groom which before led him, having his Hand on the Chaff-halter, lead him forward a dozen or twenty Paces ; then gently straining your Hand, with the Help of the Footman, make him stand still: Then cherish him and lead him forward again, and do this five or six Times one after another, till by continual Use you make him of your own Accord (without the Footman's Help, by giving your Body and thrusting your Legs forward) go forward, which as soon as he doth, you shall stay him and cherish him ; and then sitting on his Back, let your Footman lead him Home, and bring him to the Block ; where, after you have cherish'd him, you shall gently alight and cause him to be led up, and well dress'd and meated. The next Day you shall bring him forth as before, and in all Points take his Back as aforesaid, and so by the Help of the Footman trot him Fore-right Half a Mile at least ; then let the Footman lay off his Hand and walk by him, till you have of yourself trotted him forth another Half Mile. Then cherish him, and make the Footman give him some Grass or Bread to eat ;
and

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and then taking a large Compass, trot him Home and bring him to the Block as before, and there alight and set him up.

The third Day let your Footman light upon some spare Jade, and then bringing your Colt to the Block, take his Back gently; and after you have cherish'd him, the other riding before you, follow him forth-right a Mile, ever and anon, at the End of twenty or thirty Score, stopping the Colt gently, cherishing him, and making him yield and go back a Step or two, and then putting him forward again, till he be so perfect, that with the least Motion he will go forward, stop, and retire, which will be effected in two Days more: In which Space, if he chance at any Time to strike or rebel, you shall make him which rides before you take the spare Rein, and lead him forward, whilst you give him two or three good Lashes under the Belly, and then being in his Way, take the spare Rein to yourself again; and thus you shall do, till all Faults be amended. Then you shall spare your Horseman, or Guide, and only by yourself for three or four Days more trot him every Morning and Afternoon, at least a Mile or two forward, using him only to stop and retire, and bringing him Home a contrary Way to that you went forth, till he be so perfect and willing, that he will take his Way how or in what Manner yourself pleaseth, ever observing to mount and dismount at the Block only, except some special Occasion constrain you to the contrary.

This you may very well bring to pass the first Week of the Horse's riding.

The three main Points of a Horseman's Skill.

As soon as you see your Horse will receive you to his Back, trot forth-right, stop and retire, and do all this with great Patience and Obedience; you shall
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then call into your Mind the three main Points of a Horseman's Knowledge, which are Helps, Corrections, and Cherishings; and for Helps they consist in these: First, The Voice, which sounding sharply and chearfully, crying *Via, How, Hey*, and such like, add a Spirit and Liveliness to the Horse, and lend a great Help to all his Motions: Then the Bridle, which Restrained or at Liberty, helps him how to do, and shews which Way to do: Then the Rod, which being only shewed is a Help to direct; being only moved, helps the Quickness and Nimbleness of the Motion; and being gently touch'd withal, helps the Loftiness of a Horse's Salts and Leaps, and makes him as it were gather all his Strength in one Point: And lastly, the Calves of the Legs, Stirrup-leathers and Stirrups, which moved by the Horse's Side, helps him to Nimbleness, Swiftness, and Readiness in turning. Some to these Helps add the Help of the Spur, chiefly in high Salts or Boundings, but it must be done in a just and true Time, and with such gentle Bitterness, that the Horse may understand it for a Help, or else he will take Distaste; and finding it savour like Correction, instead of bettering his Doings, do with more Disorder, as to spraul with his Fore-feet in advancing, to jerk out with one or both his Hinder-feet in the Corveit or Bounding, shaking of his Head, and such like, as will appear in Practice.

Of Corrections, and which they be.

Now of Corrections, the most principal is the Spur, which must not at any Time be given triflingly or itchingly, but soundly and sharply, as oft as just Occasion shall require: Then the Rod, which upon Disorder, Sloth, or Miscarriage of the Members, must be given also soundly: Then the Voice,
which

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which being delivered sharply and roughly, as, *Ha Villain, Diablo*, and such like Threatnings, terrify the Horse, and maketh him afraid to disobey : And lastly the Bridle, which now and then stricken with a hard Choke in his Mouth, reformeth many Vices and Distemperatures of his Head. Yet this last must be done seldom, and with great Discretion, for to make a Custom thereof, is the ready Way to spoil a Horse's Mouth.

Of Cherishing.

Now of Cherishings, there are generally in Use but three ; as first the Voice, which being deliver'd smoothly and lovingly, as crying, *Holla, so Boy, there Boy, there*, and such like, gives the Horse both a Chearfulness of Spirit, and a Knowledge that he hath done well : Then the Hand, by clapping him gently on the Neck or Buttock, or giving him Grass or other Food to eat, after he hath pleased you : And lastly, the big End of the Rod, by rubbing him therewith upon the Withers or Maine, which is very pleasing and delightful to the Horse.

Of the Musrole and Martingale.

Now after these ordinary and actual Helps, Corrections and Cherishings, you shall have respect to the Musrole or Cavezan and Martingale, which carry in them all the three former both severall and unite ; for it is first an especial Help and Guide to every well-dispos'd Horse, for setting of his Head in a true Place, forming of his Rein, and making him appear comely and gallant in the Eyes of the Beholders ; then it is a sharp Correction when a Horse jerketh out his Nose, or disordereth his Head any Way, or striveth to plunge or run away with his Rider : And lastly, it is a great Cherishing unto the

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the Beast, when he yieldeth his Head to your Hand by shrinking from his Face, and so leaving any more to torment him, but when he offendeth. Whence it comes that more from this than any Thing else, the Horse first gaineth the Knowledge of his Master's Will, and is desirous to perform it; therefore you shall be very careful to the placing of this upon the Horse: As first, that it hang somewhat low, and rest upon the tender Grissel of the Horse's Nose, whereby the Correction may be the sharper when Occasion requires it. Then that it be loose and not straight, whereby the Horse may feel upon the yielding in of his Head, how the Offence goeth from him, and so know that only his own Disorder is his own Punishment. Lastly, He shall be careful to note how he winneth the Horse's Head, and by those Degrees to draw his Martingale straiter and straiter, so as the Horse may ever have a gentle Feeling of the same, and no more, till his Head and Rein be brought to that Perfection that you desire, and then there to stay and keep the Martingale constantly in that Place only, which you shall perform in those few Days which you trot your Horse forth-right, being before you bring him to any Lesson, more than the Knowledge of yourself, and how to receive you to his Back, and trot forth obediently with you.

Of treading the large Ring.

When your Horse is brought unto some Certainty of Rein, will trot forth-right with you at your Pleasure, and by your former Exercise therein is brought to breathe and delight in his Travel, which will grow and increase upon him, as you grow and increase in your Labour; then you shall

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shall bring him to the treading forth of the larg Rings, in this Manner.

Choice of Ground.

First, If he be of heavy and sluggish Nature, slothful and dull, and albeit he have Strength and Sufficiency of Body, yet you find him slovenly and unapt, then you shall trot him into some new plowed Field, soft and deep : But if he be of quick and of fiery Spirit, apt, nimble, and ready to learn, then you shall trot him into some sandy or gravelly Place, where is strong and firm Foot-hold, and there you shall mark out a spacious large Ring, at least threescore or fourscore Paces in Compass ; and having walked him six or seven Times about the same on your Right-hand, you shall then by a little straining of your Right-rein, and laying the Calf of your Left-leg to his Side, make a Half Circle within your Ring upon your Right-hand, down to the Center or Mid-point thereof, and then by straining your Left-rein a little, and laying the Calf of your Right-leg to his Side, making another Half Circle to your Left-hand from the Center to the outmost Verge, which two Half Circles contrary turned, will make a perfect *Roman S*, within the Ring. Then keeping your first large Circumference, walk your Horse about on your Left-hand, as oft as you did on your Right, and then change within your Ring as you did before to your Right-hand again ; then trot him first on the Right-hand, and then on the Left, so long as you shall think convenient. And although our ancient Masters in this Art have prescribed unto us certain Numbers of Ring-turns, and how oft it is meet to go about on either Hand, as if all Horses were of one even Ability, yet I would wish you to neglect those Rules,

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Rules, and only to practise your Horse in this Lesson, according to the Strength of his Body, sometimes applying him therein an Hour, sometimes two, and sometimes three, more or less, according to your Discretion : For the Space of Time can neither bring Weariness nor Tiring ; and for your change of Hands, you shall do it as oft as shall seem best to yourself, being ever very careful to give him the most Exercise, and that Hand on which he is ever most unwillingest to go. And in this Lesson be careful also that he do it chearfully, lustily, nimbly, quickning and inflaming his Spirits by all the Means possible ; and when you find that he will trot his large Rings perfectly, which will questionless be in less then a Week's Space, being well applied therein, for you must not neglect any Morning, except the *Sabbath - Day*, hardly any Afternoon.

Of galloping large Rings.

Also if you find him slothful and heavy, for there is no greater Hinderance than the Rider's too much Tendernefs, nor no greater Furtherance than a continual moderate Exercise : Therefore, as I said, when he will trot his Rings well, then in the same Manner, and with the same Changes, you shall make him gallop the same Rings, which he shall do also with great Dexterity, Lightness, and much Nimbleness, without losing the least Part or Grace of his best Rein ; nay, so careful you shall be thereof, that in his galloping, you shall, as it were gather his Body together, and make his Rein rather better than it was, and make him take up his Feet so truly and loftily, that not any Eye may see or perceive a Falshood in his Stroke, but that his inward Feet play before his outward, and each of a Side follow the other so directly, that his Gallop
may

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may appear as the best Grace of all his Motions ; neither shall you enter him into this Lesson rashly and hastily, but soberly and with Discretion, making him first gallop a Quarter of the Ring, then Half, then three Parts, and lastly the whole Ring ; neither shall you force him into his Gallop with Violence, or the Sharpness of Spurs, but with Spirit and Mettle, making him by the Lightness and Chearfulness of your own Body, pass of his own accord into his Gallop ; and especially in his Changes, where you may let him feel your Leg, and shew him your Rod on the contrary Side. And herein is to be noted, that continually those Changes (in as much as they are made in a much straiter Compass) must be done ever with great Quickness, and more stirring Nimbleness then intire Lessons.

Helps in the large Ring-turns.

Now for the Helps necessary in these large Ring-turns, they consist generally in the Voice, Rod, Calves of your Legs, and the Bridle : In the Voice by quickning him up, and reviving his Spirits when he grows slothful, with these Words, *How, Hey, or Via*. In the Rod, by shewing it him on the contrary Side, or laying it on the contrary Shoulder, and sometimes by shaking it over his Head, (which is a Kind of threatning) chiefly when you make your Changes : In the Calves of your Legs, when you clap them hard to the contrary Side, to which he turneth, or by springing and jerking your Legs forward hard upon your Stirrup-leathers, which will quicken him and make him gather up his Limbs better, than the Spur by many Degrees : And lastly in the Bridle, by drawing it in a little straiter, and holding it with some more Constancy when you put any of your former Helps in Use, or
do

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do any Thing with more Life or Courage, for that maketh him draw his Limbs together, and to straiten his Rings with gracely Comelines.

Corrections in the Ring-turns.

For the Corrections in these large Rings, they be divers; as namely, the Bridle, the Spur, and the Rod, and sometimes the Voice, yet that but seldom. For the Bridle, you shall correct your Horse therewith, if he carry Head or Chaps awry, make as it were Mouths and ill-favoured Countenances, giving him now and then a little Check in the Mouth, and awakening him from such forgetful Passions, or now and then drawing the Trench to and fro in his Mouth, which will reform the Error: Then the Spur, which must be laid sharp and hard to his Sides, when you find your Helps will do no good, but that his Sloth rather more and more increaseth, or when he presseth and hangeth hard upon your Hand, or looseth the Touch of his Rein, or such like Vices. For the Rod, when you find that he neglecteth the shewing or shaking of it, or when he disordereth any of his Hinder-parts and will not gather them up comely together, then you shall therewith give him a sound Lash or two under the Belly, or over the contrary Shoulder; and to any of these former Corrections, you shall ever accompany the threatening of your Voice, when the Fault is too much foul, and no otherwise, because there should be ever an entire Love betwixt the Horse and the Horse-man; which continual Chiding will either take away, or at least root out the Apprehensions thereof.

Cherishing in the Ring-turns.

Now for your Cherishings, they are those which I formerly spake of; only they must be used at no
Time

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Time but when your Horse doth well, and hath pleased your Mind, both with his Cunning and Tractableness: And although the Time for the same be when he hath finish'd his Lessons, yet there is a secret pleasing and cherishing of a Horse with the Bridle, which must be exercised in the doing of his Lessons; and that is the sweetning of his Mouth by a little ceasing of your Bridle-hand, and gently drawing it up back again, letting it come and go with such an unperceiving Motion, that none but the Beast may know it.

Of stopping and giving back.

When your Horse can trot and gallop these large Rings with all Perfectness, which with good Industry will be perfected in less than a Fortnight's Exercise, you shall then proceed to make him stop fair, comely, and without Danger, which you shall do in this Manner: First, as soon as you have taken his Back, cherish him, put him gently forward and bring him into a swift Trot. After you have trotted him forty or threescore Yards forward, you shall by drawing in your Bridle-hand straitly and suddenly, make him gather his Hinder-legs and Fore-legs together, and so in an Instant stand still; which, as soon as he doth immediately, you shall ease your Hand a little, yet not so much as may give him Liberty to press Forward, but rather to yield Backward; which, if you find he doth, you shall give him more Liberty and cherish him, and then having paused awhile, draw in your Bridle-hand, and make him go back two or three Paces; at which if stick instantly, ease your Hand and draw it up again, letting it come and go till he yield, and having paused a little, make him do it again, increasing it every Day, and doubling his Doings till he be so ready, that when you please

to

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to give the Jerk, he will then give the Jerk, and then you shall look to the Comeliness of his Doings; that is to say, that he jerk not out his Hinder-legs till his Fore-legs be above the Ground; then that he jerk not one Leg farther out then the other, but both even together; then that he jerk not too high; and lastly, that he jerk not one Leg out whilst the other is on the Ground, all which are Errors of great Grossness. Therefore to make the Horse more perfect in this Lesson, it shall be good to teach him to jerk out behind when he standeth in the Stable, by jerking him on the Buttocks with your Rod, and not ceasing to molest him till he raise his Rump above the Ground, and then to cherish him, and so to apply him without any Ease and Rest till he do your Will; then when he is perfect, to put the same in Practice when you are in the Field on his Back, by turning your Rod in your Hand toward his Buttock, and touching him therewith, to make him jerk as aforesaid.

Helps.

For the Helps, they are the constant staying his Mouth on the Bridle, the stroke of your Rod under his Belly, or the gentle touching him upon the Rump with the same.

Corrections.

The Corrections are only the even Stroke of your Spurs, when either he refuseth to jerk, or jerketh out disorderly and out of Malice; or the single Spur, on that Side on which he jerketh out most disorderly: And lastly, a restless holding of him to the Lesson, not giving him any Rest or Ease, till he do it in that Manner which you can wish.

Cherishings.

Cherishings.

Then for his Cherishings, they are all those formerly mention'd, being bestowed upon him in the very Instant of his Well-doing.

When your Horse is perfect in all the Lessons formerly spoke of, and understandeth the Helps and Corrections belonging to the same, you shall then teach him to turn readily on both Hands, by straitning his large Rings, and bringing them into much less Compass: And although amongst Horsemen, and in the Art of Horsemanship, there are divers and sundry Turns, some high and lofty, as the Turn upon the Corvet, Capriole, or on Bounds; some close and near the Ground, as the turn Tarra, Tarra, or these we call Caralogo, Serpegiare, and such like; and some swift and flying, as the Incavalare, Chambetta, and such like; yet since they all labour but to one End, which is to bring an Horse to an exact Swiftness and Readiness in turning, I will, in as brief and plain Manner as I can, shew you how to compass the same. First therefore, you shall make out a Ring, some three or four Yards in Compass, and in the same, with all Gentleness, awhile walk your Horse, suffering him to go the same at his own Pleasure, gathering his Head up by a little and little, and making him take Pleasure in the same, till you find that he taketh Knowledge of the Ring, and will with all Willingness make about the same, coveting rather to straiten it, then enlarge it; which perceived, you shall then carry your Bridle-hand constant and somewhat strait, yet the outmost Rein ever somewhat more strait than the inmost, making the Horse rather look from the Ring than into the Ring, and the Calf
of

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of your Leg (as Occasion shall serve) somewhat near to the outward Part of the Horse, and then you shall trot him about the Ring; first on the one Side and then on the other, making your Changes within the strait Ring, as you did before within the large Ring.

And in this Sort, without ceasing, you shall exercise your Horse a full Hour together; then stop him, make him advance twice or thrice together; then retire in an even Line, and so stand still a pretty while, and cherish him; then when he hath taken fresh Breath, to him again, and do as before, continually labouring by raising up your Bridle-hand, and thrusting forward your Legs and Body, to bring his trot to all the Swiftness and Loftiness that may be, and in your Changes to do them so readily and roundly as may be: Also, making him to lap his outmost Leg so much over his inmost Leg, that he may cover it more then a Foot over; and thus you shall exercise him a whole Forenoon, at least a Week together, only doing his former Lessons but once over in a Morning, and no more: And in this Practice you teach him perfectly three Lessons together, that is, the turn Tarra, Tarra, the Incavalare, and the Chambetta; the turn Tarra, Tarra, in the outmost Circle of the strait Ring, and the Incavalare and Chambetta in the Changes, wherein he is forc'd to lap one Leg over another, or else to lift up the inmost Leg from the Ground while he brings the outmost over it. And surely in this Ring and these Changes consisteth all the main Art of Turning, and the chiefest Glory, both of the Horse and Horse-man; and therefore it is meet for every Rider to think this Lesson never perfectly learnt, and consequently continually to practice his Horse in the same, making him not only tread and trot these
narrow

narrow Rings, but also gallop them ; and from galloping them, to pass them about in Ground-falts, as by taking up his Fore-legs from the Ground both together, and bringing his Hinder-feet into their Place, and so passing the Ring about once, or twice, or thrice, at your Pleasure, or as oft as the Horse's Strength and Courage will allow : And this is the true Turn, called Tarra, Taria, and of greatest Request with Horse-men, and likewise with Soldiers ; and this will every Horse naturally and easily be brought unto, only by a continual trotting and galloping of these narrow Rings. Thus you see the Perfectness of your large Rings brings your Horse to an easy Use of the strait Rings ; and the easy Knowledge of the strait Rings brings a Horse to the Perfection of Turning, which is the Ground and main Sum of this Art, as stopping begets retiring, and retiring advancing. Thus every Lesson, as it were a Chain, is link'd one to another.

Helps.

The Helps belonging to Turning, are all whatsoever are formerly spoken of, because it is a Lesson, which besides that it containeth in itself all other Lessons, so it must be done with more Courage, Art, and Nimbleness, than any else whatsoever, and therefore the Horse had need of all the Assistance that can possibly be given him.

Corrections.

The Corrections are the Spurs given on the outmost Side, when the Horse sticks, and is harder to come about on the one Side, than on the other ; and the Rod stricken hard on the outmost Side of the offending Member, as also a continual
D Labour,

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Labour, when the Horse shews either Unwillingness or Disobedience, touching the Unnimbleness of his Turning; when he beats one Leg against another, or treads one Foot upon another, the Raps and Hurts he doth himself are sufficient Corrections, and will both make him know his Fault and amend it.

Cherishings.

For his Cherishings, they are also the former already spoke of; yet to be used, if possible, with greater Earnestness, in as much as this Lesson being most cunning, would for the Performance thereof ever receive the most Comfort.

Your Horse being brought to this Perfection, that he will perfectly tread his large Rings, stop, retire, advance before, jerk behind, and turn readily on either Hand, you shall then take away his Mussole and Trench, and instead thereof put upon his Head a gentle Cavezan, or two Joints and three Pieces, with a Chap-band underneath, which you shall buckle close, but not strait; and be sure that the Cavezan lie upon the tender Grissel of the Horse's Nose, somewhat near to the Upperpart of his Nostrils; then to the Chap-band you shall fasten the Martingale: And lastly, to the Rings on each Side the Cavezan, you shall fasten long divided Reins, more than a Yard and a Half in Length a Piece; then into his Mouth you shall put a sweet, smooth Cannon-Bit, with a plain watering Chain, the Check being of large Size, so as it may arm a little above the Point of his Shoulder; and the Kirble shall be thick, round and large, hanging loosely upon his nether Lip, and inticing the Horse with his Lip to play with the same. Thus armed you shall take his Back, and casting the
Left-

Left-rein of your Cavezan over the Horse's Right-shoulder, you shall bear it with your Thumb, with the Reins of the Bit in your Left-hand ; and the Right-reins of the Cavezan you shall cast over the Horse's Left-shoulder, and bear it with your Rod in your Right-hand, and so trot him forth the first Morning out-right a Mile or two in the Highway, making him only feel and grow acquainted with the Bit, and only making him now and then stop and retire, and gathering up his Head into a due Place, and fashioning his Rein with all the Beauty and Comeliness that may be ; which done, the next Day you shall bring him to his large Rings, and as was before shewed, there make him perfect with the Bit as you did with the Snaffle : First in trotting, then in galloping of the same ; then make him stop, retire, advance, jerk behind, and come upon their Hand with a great deal more Perfectness, and more Grace than was formerly done with the Trench, which is an easy Labour, in as much as the Bit is of much better Command, and brings more Comeliness to the Horse's Motions ; is also a greater Help, a sharper Correction, and a Cherisher of more Comfort than any before used. And thus in the first Month you may make any Horse perfect upon the Trench in the Lessons before spoke of ; so in the second Month you may make the same Lessons a great deal more perfect upon the Bit, and so presume in two Months to have a perfect Ground-Horse, fit either for Soldier or Scholar, that hath any good Rules of Horsemanship in him.

Of the Turning - Post.

Now forasmuch as the Art in Turning in Horses is of great Difficulty, and ought of all Lessons to be

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be most elaborate, I will speak a little further thereof, and shew you the Practice of these present Times, for the best Accomplishment of the same, without stirring up evil Motions in the Horse, whence Restiveness and other wild Errors do grow; for it is certain that every Horse naturally desireth neither Offence, nor to offend: But the Indiscretion of ignorant Horse-men, which will compel a Horse to do, before he know what, or how to do, is the begetting of those Evils which are hardly or ever reclaimed: For a Horse is like an ill-brought-up Boy, who having learnt Drunkenness in his Youth, will hardly be sober in his Age; and, having once got a knavish Quality, though he be ever so much punished for the same, will yet now and then shew that the Remembrance is not utterly extinguished: And forasmuch as in this Lesson of strait Turns, there is so much curious Hardness that a Horse is most subject to rebel, and learn many Evils thereby; therefore, to prevent all those Evils, you shall cause a smooth strong Post to be well ram'd and fix'd in the Earth in the Midst of the strait Ring, at the very Point and Centre thereof; then causing a Footman to stand at the Post, you shall give him the Right-rein of your Cavezan, which you shall make him hold about the Post, and so walk or trot your Horse about the same on your Right-hand as long as you please; then taking up the Right-rein, give him the Left-rein, and do as much upon the Left-hand, and thus change from Hand to Hand, as oft as you shall think convenient, till you have brought your Horse to the absolute Perfection of every Turn, the Post being such a Guide and Bond unto the Horse, that albeit the Horseman were of himself utterly ignorant, yet

yet it is impossible the Horse should either disorder or disobey the Rider's Purpose.

Of Managing.

When your Horse can thus perfectly set every several Turn either strait or open with his Bit, you shall then teach him to manage, which is the only Posture for the Use of the Sword on Horse-back, and you shall do it in this Manner: First, cause some By-stander to prick up in the Earth two riping Rods, about twenty or forty Yards or more, as you think good, distant one from the other; then walk your Horse in a strait Turn or Ring about the first on your Right-hand, and so passing him in an even Furrow down to the other Rod, walk about it also in a narrow Ring on your Left-hand; then thrust him into a gentle Gallop down the even Furrow, till you come to the first Rod, and there making him, as it were stop and advance, without any Pause or Intermiſſion of Time, thrust him forward again, and beat the Turn Tarra, Tarra, about it on your Right-hand; then gallop forth right to the other Rod, and in the same Manner beat the Turn about on your Left-hand: And thus do as oft as you shall think it convenient for your own Practice, and the Horse's Strength.

Diversities of Manages.

Now of these Manages, our ancient Masters in Horsemanship have made divers Kinds: As Manage with Rest, and Manage without Rest; Manage with Single-turns, and Manage with Double-turns; which indeed doth rather breed Confusion than Understanding, in either the Horse or Horseman:

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man : Therefore, for your better Knowledge, I will reduce them only but to two Kinds ; that is, Manage open, and Manage close. Your open Manage is that which I shewed you before, when you turn Tarra, Tarra, which is the most open of all strait Turns ; and your close Manage is when you turn upon the Incavalare, or Chambetta, which are the closest of all Turns, and may be done as before I shewed in a flying Manner, even upon one Foot ; which, although it be artful, yet it is not so glorious and safe for the Soldier's Practice ; only this you may be most assured of, that when a Horse can manage upon both these Turns, he may manage without more Instruction upon any other Turn whatsoever.

Of the Career.

When your Horse is perfect in the Manages before-said, you may then pass a Career, at your Pleasure ; which is to run your Horse forth-right at his full Speed, and then making him stop quickly, suddenly, firm, and close on his Buttock : In which Lesson there needeth little Instructions, but only some few Observations ; as first, that you make not your Career too long, whereby the Horse may be weakened ; nor too short, whereby his true Wind and Courage may be undiscovered ; but competent and indifferent, as about four or five Score Yards at the most ; then that you start him gently without a Fright ; and lastly, that you first give him a little Warning with your Bridle-hand, and then stop him firmly and strongly ; which Place of Stop, if it be a little bending downward, it is a great deal the better. And thus in these Lessons already shewed you, consisteth all the full Perfection of a Horse
for

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for Service in the Wars, which any painful Man may bring his Horse well unto, in less than three Months, however our Ancients in former Time have been blinded, and in the same Practice have wasted two Years e'er they brought it to Perfection.

Horses for Pleasure.

Now forasmuch as to the Art of Riding belongeth divers other Salts and Leaps, right, pleasant, and curious to behold ; and tho' not generally used in the Wars, yet not utterly useleis for the same : And since they are many Times very needful for the Health of Man's Body, I will by no Means abridge our *English* Husbandman of the same, but proceed to the Lessons which are meet for Horses of Pleasure ; of which the first is to make a Horse bound aloft with all his Fore-feet from the Ground, and you shall do it in this Manner.

Of bounding aloft.

When you have trotted your Horse forth-right a dozen or twenty Yards, you shall stop him, and when he hath advanced once or twice, you shall a little straiten your Bridle-hand, and then give him the even Stroke of both your Spurs together hard, which at first will but only quicken and amaze him ; but doing it again and again, it will breed other Thoughts in him, and he being of Spirit and Mettle (as it is lost Labour to offer to teach a Jade such Motions) he will presently gather up his Body, and either rise little or much from the Ground ; then presently cherish him, and after some Rest offer him the like again ; and thus do till you have made him bound twice or thrice ;

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thrice ; then make much of him, and do no more for that Day. The next Day renew his Lesson again, and double his Exercise, increasing so Day by Day till he come to that Perfectnets, that he will bound whensoever your Spurs shall command him.

Of the Corvet.

When your Horse can bound perfectly, then you shall teach him the Corvet in this Manner : You shall at the Corner, where two Walls join together, a little hollow the Ground, a Horse's Length or more, and then place a smooth strong Post by the Side of the Hollowness, a Horse's Length likewise from the Wall ; then over-against the Post fasten an Iron Ring in the Wall : This done, ride your Horse into the hollow Place, and fasten one of the Reins of the Cavezan unto the Ring, and the other about the Post ; then after you have cherish'd your Horse, make him advance, by the Help of the Calves of your Legs only, twice or thrice together ; then let him stand still, and cherish him ; then make him to advance again, at least a dozen Times together : Then rest, and after advance twenty or forty Times together, daily increasing his Advancing as he grows perfect therein, till you perceive that he hath got such Habit therein, that he will by no Means press forward, but keeping his Ground certain, advance both before and behind of an equal Height, and keep one just and certain Time with the Motion of your Legs, neither doing slower nor faster, but all after one Manner and Leisure. But if you find that he doth not raise his Hinder-parts high enough, then you shall cause a Footman to stand by you, and as you make him advance before, so the Footman

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man shall jerk him gently upon his Hinder-fillets with his Rod, to raise up his Hinder-parts. Also this will bring your Horse in few Days to a perfect and brave Corvet; so that after you may do it in any Place where you please, without the Help either of your Wall or Post, or other By-stander.

Of the Gallop-Galliard.

When your Horse is made perfect in the Corvet, and that he will do it readily and comely, you shall at the End of every third or fourth Advancing, give him the Stroke of your Spurs, and make him bound aloft; then put him to his Corvet again as before, and then make him bound again; and thus at the End of every third Advancing see you make him bound, for the Length of a Tilt-bar, or an ordinary Managing-furrow, according to the Horse's Strength: And this is called the Gallop-Galliard, which if it be taught a Horse along by the Side of some Wall or smooth Pale, it is so much the better, and a great deal fewer Disorders will arise and trouble the Rider.

Of the Capriolle.

The next Lesson you shall teach your Horse after the Gallop-Galliard, is the Capriolle, or Goat's Leap, which is the same Manner of Motion that the Corvet is, only it is to be done Forward, and much Ground gained in the Salt, and the Horse is to raise his Hinder-parts as high, or rather higher than his Fore-parts, and to keep rather a swifter than slower Time in doing of it; therefore when you teach your Horse to do it, you shall bring him into some Hollow-furrow where the Ground is a little descending, and turning his Head
to

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to the Descent, put him into the Corvet temperate and gently ; then when you give him the Calves of your Legs to raise up his Fore-parts, in the same Instant jerk your Leg violently forward again, that he may not stick, but carry his Hinder-legs after his Fore-legs, and let some skilful Footman standing by your Side jerk the Horse over the Fillets with his Rod, and make him raise up his Hinder-parts ; and thus do without ceasing, till he perform your Will nimbly and cunningly, and then forget not to cherish him and give him all Comfort possible. And this Lesson and the other, which consist of violent and quick Salts or Leaps, should ever be practised the first in a Morning whilst a Horse is fresh and lusty, for to put him to them after his Fire-edge is taken away, will but bring him to a loathing of his Instruction, or at the best to do them but slovenly, beastly, and unwillingly.

Of going aside.

There is also another Motion which is pleasing to the Eye, though it be very laboursome to the Body, which is to make a Horse go Side-long, of which Hand soever the Rider is disposed ; and is very necessary in the Wars, because it is the avoiding of any Blow coming from the Enemy. This Motion when you intend to teach your Horse, you shall draw up your Bridle-hand somewhat strait ; and, if you determine to have him go aside to your Right-hand, lay your Left-rein close to his Neck, and the Calf of your Left-leg close to his Side, and as you did in the Incavalare, make him lap or put his Left-leg over his Right ; then turning your Rod backward, and jerking him gently on the Left-hinder-thigh, make him bring
his

his Hinder-parts to the Right-side also, and stand in an even Line as at the first; then make him remove his Fore-parts more than before, so that he may stand as it were cross over the even Line, and then make him bring his Hinder-parts after, and stand in an even Line again; and thus do till by long Practice he will move his Fore-parts and Hinder-parts both together, and go Side-long as far as you please, then cherish him. If you will have him go toward your Left-hand, do as you did before, using all your Helps and Corrections on the Right-side only. And thus much I think is sufficient to have spoke, touching all the several Lessons meet to be taught to any Horse whatsoever, whether he be for Service or for Pleasure; and which being perform'd artfully, carefully, and with Patience, you may presume your Horse is compleat and perfect; the rather, since no Man can find out any Invention, or teach any other Morions to a Horse, which may be good and comely, but you shall easily perceive that they are received from some of these already rehearsed.

Riding before a Prince.

Now if you shall be called to ride before a Prince, you must not observe the Liberty of your own Will, but the State of the Person before whom you ride, and the Grace of the Horse which you ride: And therefore being come into the Riding-place, you shall chuse your Ground, so that the Person before whom you are to ride may stand in the Midst thereof, so as he may well behold the Passage of the Horse, both to him and from him; then being seated in a comely Order, and every Ornament about you handsome and decent, you shall put your Horse gently forth into
a comely

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a comely Trot, and being come against the Person of Estate, bow your Body down to the Crest of your Horse; then raising yourself again, pass Half a Score Yards beyond him, and there marking out a narrow Ring, thrust your Horse into a gentle Gallop, and give him two or three managing Turns in as short Ground as may be, to shew his Nimbleness and Readiness; as he is upon his last Turn, his Face being towards the great Person, stop him comely and close, and make him to advance twice or thrice; then having taken Breath, put him into a Gallop-Galliard, and so pass along the Length of the even Furrow with that Salt, making him do it also round about the Ring: Then his Face being toward the Prince, stop him and give him fresh Breath; then thrust him into the Capriolle, now and then make him jerk out behind, yet so as it may be perceived it is your Will, and the Horse's Malice; and having gone about the Ring with that Salt, and his Face brought to look upon the Prince, stop him again and give him Breath.

Of the Caragolo.

Then drawing nearer to the Prince, you shall beat the Turn Tarra, Tarra; first in a pretty large Compass, then by small Degrees straitning it a little and a little, draw it to the very Centre where you may give two or three close Flying-turns, and then changing your Hands, undo all that you did before, till you come to the Ring's first Largeness; then the Horse's Face being direct upon the Prince, stop him and put him into a Corvet, and in that Motion hold him a pretty Space, making him do it first in an even Line; first to the Right-hand, then to the Left-hand; now Backward,
then

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then forward again; and thus having perform'd every Motion orderly and comely, bow down your Body to the Prince, and so depart.

To ride for Recreation.

But if you intend to ride only for Recreation, then you shall mark what Lesson your Horse is most imperfect in, and with that Lesson you shall ever, when you ride, both begin and end; after it you shall fall to those Lessons which are to yourself most difficult, and by the Practice of them bring yourself to a Perfectness; then, consequently, to all other Lessons, repeating (as it were) every one over more or less, lest want of Use breed Forgetfulness, and Forgetfulness utter Ignorance. But if your Recreation in Riding be tied to especial Rules of Health, and that your Practice therein proceeds more from the Commandment of your Physician than your Pleasure, then I would wish you, in the Morning, first to begin with a stirring, rough Lesson, as the Gallop-galliard, Bounding, or such like, which having a little stirred your Blood, and made it warm, then you shall calm it again with a gentle Manage, or the galloping of large Rings; then to stir the Spirits again, to bring the Stone down, or to procure Appetite, pass into the Capriole or Corvet; and then to make quiet those moved Parts, set the Turn called Tarra, Tarra, the Incavalare, and such like. And thus one while stirring your Blood, and another while moderately allaying such Stirring, you shall give your Body that due and proper Exercise which is most fit for Health and long Life. Many other Ways this Recreation may be used for the Good of a Man's Body; which, because particular Infirmities must give

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particular

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particular Rules how and when to use it, I will, at this Time speak no farther thereof, but refer the Exercise to their own Pleasures which shall practice the same, and to the Good they shall find in the Practice.

C H A P. III.

Of the Breeding of all Sorts of Horses fit for the Husbandman's Use.

FIRST have Respect unto the Ground whereon he lieth or enjoyeth; for every Ground is not meet to breed on, but some too good, some too bad; some too good, because they may be exhausted to a more beneficial Commodity, Horses having a World of Casualties attending on them, and many Years before the true Profit doth arise; and some too bad, because the extreme Barrenness of the same will deny competent Nourishment to the Thing bred; and so, to the Loss of Time and Profit, add Mortality.

Of Grounds to Breed on.

The Grounds, then, meet to breed Horses on, would neither be extreme fruitful nor extreme barren, but of an indifferent Mixture, yielding rather a short, sweet Burthen, than a long, rich and fruitful; it would rather lie high than low, but, howsoever, firm and hard under Foot; it would be full of Mole-Hills, uneven Treadings, Hills, and much Cragginess, to bring Colts to Nimbleness of Foot; it would have good Store of fresh Water, an open, sharp Air, and some convenient

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convenient Covert. And this Ground is best if it be several and inclosed, yet may be bred upon though it be open and in common, only some more Carefulness to be look'd for a little before and in the Time of Foaling: Nay, the Grounds which are neither several nor common, are very good also to breed on, and those be your Teathering Grounds, which we call particular Grounds; for though they be proper commonly to one Man, yet they are not divided nor eaten otherwise than at their Owner's Pleasure: And these Teathering Grounds are as good as any Grounds for the first nourishing of a Foal, if they be amongst Corn Ground, or any Grain, except Pease only.

Division of Grounds.

If you have much Ground to breed on, you shall divide it into many Pastures, the least and barrenest for your Stallion to run with your Mares in; those which have least Danger of Waters are for your Mares to foal in; the fruitfullest and of best Growth, for your Mares to milk in; and the most spacious and unevenest to bring up your Colts in, after they are weaned.

Choice of Stallion, and which is best.

For the Choice of a good Stallion, and which is best for our Kingdom, Opinion swayeth so far, that a Man can hardly give well-receiv'd Directions; yet surely, if Men will be ruled by the Truth of Experience, the best Stallion to beget Horses for the Wars is the Courser, the Jenner, or the *Turks*; the best for coursing and running is the *Barbary*; the best for hunting is the Bastard Courser, begot of the *English*; the best for the Coach

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Coach is the *Flemmish*; the best for Travel or Burthen is the *English*; and the best for the Ease is the *Irish* Hobby.

Choice of Mares.

For the Choice of Mares you shall greatly respect their Shapes and Mettles, especially that they be beautifully Fore-handed, for they give much Goodness to their Foals: And for their Kinds, any of the Races before spoken of is very good, or any of them mix'd with our true *English* Races, as Bastard-courser, Mare, Bastard-jennet, Bastard-Turk, *Barbary*, &c.

When to put them together.

The best Time to put your Stallion and Mares together is in the Middle of *March*, if you have any Grass, as you should have great Care for that Purpose; and one Foal falling in *March* is worth two falling in *May*, because he possesseth, as it were, two Winters in a Year, and is thereby so hardened, that almost nothing can after impair him; and the best Time to take your Horse from the Mares again, is at the End of *April*, or Middle of *May*; in which you shall note, that from the Middle of *March* 'till the Midst of *May*, you may at any Time put your Stallions to your Mares, and a Month's Continuance is ever sufficient; provided ever, as near as you can, that you put them together at the Encrease of the Moon; for Foals got in the Wane are accounted strong and healthful.

Of Covering Mares.

For Covering of Mares it is to be done two Ways, out of Hand, or in Hand; out of Hand, as
when

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when the Horse and Mares run together abroad, as is before said, or turned loose into some empty Barn, three Nights, one after another, which is the surest and the safest Way; for a Mare's holding, or in Hand, early in a Morning and late at an Evening, two or three Days together. When you bring the Horse to the Mare, and make him cover her once or twice at a Time, holding him fast in your Hand, and when the Act is done, lead him back to the Stable. And in this Act you shall ever observe, as soon as the Horse comes from her Back, presently to cast a Pail of cold Water on her Hinder-parts, or else to chase her swiftly up and down, for fear, by standing still, she cast out the Seed, which is very ordinary.

To know if a Mare hold.

To know whether your Mare hold to the Horse or no, there be divers Ways; of which the best is, by offering her the Horse again at the next Encrease of the Moon, which if she willingly receive, it is a Sign she held not before; but if she refuse, then it is most certain she has sped; or if you pour a Spoonful of cold Vinegar into her Ear, if she shake only her Head, it is a Sign she hold; but if she shake Head, Body and all, then truly it is a Sign that she doth not hold: Lastly, if, after she is covered, you see her scour, her Coat grow smooth and shining, and that she doth (as it were) renew and increase in licking, then it is a Sign she holds; but if she hold at a Stay, without any Amendment, then offer the Horse again, for she is not served.

To conceive Male Foals.

To make your Mares conceive most Male Foals, you shall be sure to keep your Stallion proud,
and

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and your Mare poor, that his Lust mastering hers, he may only be predominant and chief in the Action. Many other Rules Fancy deviseth, but they err in their Ends, and I would by no Means have this Discourse capable of any Uncertainty.

To provoke Lust.

If you have any Advantage given you, by Friendship or otherwise, whereby you may have a Mare at the present very well cover'd, only yours not yet ready for the Horse, you shall, in this Case, to provoke Lust in her, give her to drink good Store of clarified Honey and new Milk, mixed together; and then, with a Bush of Nettles, fall to nettle her privy Parts, and then immediately offer her the Horse.

To keep Mares from Barrenness.

To keep your Mares from Barrenness, and to make them ever apt to conceive Foals, you shall by no Means feed to extreme fat, but keep them in a middle State of Body, by moderate Labour; for the leaner they are when they come to take Horse, the much better they will conceive.

Ordering Mares after Covering.

After your Mares have been covered, and that you perceive in them the Marks of conceiving, you shall let them rest three Weeks or a Month, that the Substance may knit; then after moderately labour or travel them, 'till you see them spring, and then turn them abroad, and let them run 'till they foal; for to house them after is dangerous and unwholesome.

A Help for Mares after Foaling.

If your Mare be hard of foaling, or will not cleanse after she hath foaled, you shall take a Pint
of

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of running Water, wherein good Store of Fennel hath been boiled, and as much strong, old, sweet Wine, with a fourth Part of the best Sallad Oil, and having mix'd them well together, being but luke-warm, pour it into her Nostrils, and then hold and stop them close, that she may strain her whole Body, and it will presently give her Ease.

Ordering Mares after Foaling.

As soon as your Mare hath foal'd, you shall remove her into the best Grass you have, which is fresh and unsoiled, to make her Milk spring; and if it be early in the Year you shall have a Care that there be good Shelter in the same, and there let her nourish her Foal most Part of the Summer following.

Weaning of Foals.

As touching the weaning of Foals, though some use to wean them at *Michaelmas* or *Martinmas* following, out of a Supposition that the Winter Milk is 'not good or wholesome; yet they are much deceived, and if you can, by any convenient Means, (saving great Losses) let your Foals run with their Dams the whole Year, even 'till they foal again, for it will keep the Foal in better Health, in more Lust, and least subject to Tendernefs.

Ordering after the Weaning.

When you intend to wean your Foals, you shall take them from their Dams over-night, and drive them into some empty House, where they may rest, and the Mares be free from their Noises: Then on the Morning following give to every Foal, fasting, a Branch or two of Savin, anointed or roll'd in Butter; and then, having fasted two Hours
after,

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after, give them a little Meat, as Grass, Hay, or Garbadge of Corn, with some clear Water, and do this three Days together; then, seeing that they have forgotten their Dams, geld such Colt Foals as you intend to make Geldings of; and after their Swellings are past, put them into your other Colt-foals into a Pasture provided for them by themselves, and your Fille-foals into another by themselves; which Pastures may either be high Woods, Commons, or such-like spacious Pieces of Ground, where they may run 'till they be ready for the Saddle.

Gelding of Colts.

Now, albeit I proportion unto you this Manner of gelding of Foals, yet I would have you know that the best and safest Way to geld them is, if it may be, under the Dam when they suck, as at nine, or at fifteen Days of Age, if the Stones appear, or else so soon as you can, by any Means, perceive them fall down into the Cod, for then there will be no Danger of swelling, or other Mischiefs, which commonly attend the Action. And thus much touching the Breeding of Horses, and the Observations due to the same, thro' all the Courses and Passages thereof, as hath been found by ancient Practice and Experience.

C H A P. IV.

Of Horses for Travel, and how to make them amble.

THE Marks whereby you shall chuse a good travelling Horse, are these; he shall be of good Colour and Shape, lean headed, and round foreheaded,

foreheaded, a full Eye, open Nostrils, wide jawed, loose thropled, deep neck'd, thin crested, broad Breast, flat chinn'd, out ribb'd, clean limb'd, short jointed, strong hoofed, well mettled, neither fiery nor craving, strong in every Member, and easy to mount and get up upon; he shall follow without halling, and stand still when he is restrained.

To make a Horse amble.

Now forasmuch as there are a World of good Horses which are not easy, and a World of easy Horses which are not good, you shall by these Directions following, make any Horse amble whatsoever: First then, you shall understand, that Practice hath made divers Men believe, that divers Ways they can make a Horse amble.

Divers Ways of Ambling.

As by gagging them in the Mouths, by toiling them in deep Earth, by the Help of Shoes, by galloping and tiring, or such like, all which are ill and imperfect; yet the Truth is, there is but one certain and true Way to compass it, and that is to make a strong garth Webb, flat and well quilted with Cotton, four Pasterns for the Smalls of his Fore-legs, under his Knees, and for the Smalls of his Hinder-legs somewhat below the Spavin Joints: To these Pasterns you shall fix Straps of Leather, with good Iron Buckles to make shorter or longer at Pleasure; and having placed them about his four Legs, you shall take two several round Ropes of an easy Twist, made with strong Loops at either End, and not above eight Handfuls in Length; and these, the Horse standing to a true Proportion, you shall fasten to the four Straps of Leather; to wit, one of them to his near Fore-leg and his near Hinder-leg,
and

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and the other to his far Fore-leg and his far Hinder-leg, which is call'd amongst Horsemen Trammelling.

Of Trammelling.

With these you shall let him walk in some inclosed Ground, 'till he can so perfectly go in the same, that when at any Time you offer to chase him, you may see him amble swiftly and truly; then you shall take his Back, and ride him with the same Trammels, at least three or four Times a Day, 'till you find he is so perfect, that no Way can be so rough and uneven, as to compel him to alter his Stroke, to go unnimbly. This done, you may first take away one Trammel, then after the other, and only wreath about under his Fore-Fetlocks thick and heavy great Rolls of Hay and Straw Ropes, and so ride him in the same a good Space after, for it will make him amble easy.

Of Wipping.

Then cut them away, and ride and exercise him without any Thing but the ordinary Help of the Bridles, and there is no doubt but he will keep his Pace, to your full Contentment and Pleasure.

Now, during this Time of your Teaching, if your Horse strike not a large Stroke, and over-reach enough, then you shall make the Trammel the streighter, but if he over-reach too much, then you shall give it more Liberty: And herein you shall find that an Inch streightning or an Inch enlarging, will add or abate at least half a Foot, an whole Foot and direct Stroke. And thus much touching the teaching of any Horse to amble, of what Nature or Quality soever he be, or how unapt or untoward soever to learn.

C H A P. V.

Of the Ordering and Dietting of the Hunting Horse.

TO begin, then, with the first ordering of a hunting Horse, you shall know that the best Time to take him from Grass is about Bartholomew-tide, the Day being fair, dry and pleasant; and as soon as he is taken up, to let him stand all that Night in any waste House, to empty his Body; the next Day stable him, and give him Wheat Straw, if you please, but no longer in any wise; for tho' the old Rule is to take up Horses Bellies with Straw, yet it streightneth the Guts, heats the Liver, and hurteth the Wind: Therefore let only moderate Exercise, as riding him forth to Water Morning and Evening, and other Airings, do what you expect Straw should; and for his Food, let it be Hay that is sweet, though rough, and either old, or at least well sweat in the Mow.

Cloathing the Horse.

After his Belly is emptied, you shall cloath him first with a single Cloth, whilst the Heat endureth, and after with more, as you shall see Occasion require; and when you begin to cloath the Horse, then shall you dress, curry and rub him also.

Now, for as much as it is a Rule with ignorant Horsemen, that if they have but the Name of keeping a Hunting Horse, they will, with all Care, (without any Reason) lay many Cloaths upon him, as if it were a special Phylick; you shall know they are much deceived therein, and may sooner do Hurt than Good, with Multiplicity of Cloaths: Therefore, to cloath a Horse right, cloath according

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ing to the Weather, and the Temper of his Body; and thus, if you see your Horse be sleight, smooth and well colour'd, then cloath him temperately, as with a single Cloath of Canvass, or Sack-cloath at the most; and if then, as the Year grows colder, you find his Hair rise or stare about his Neck, Flanks, or outward Parts, then you shall add to it a woollen Cloath, or more, if Need require, 'till his Hair fall smooth again; holding it for your Rule, that a rough Coat shews want of Cloaths, and a smooth Coat Cloathing enough; yet if your Horse have been clean fed, taken Exercise sufficient, and hath not much Glut within him, if then you find that in the Night he sweateth in his Cloaths, then it is a Sign he is over fed; but if he be foul inwardly, or hath not sweat formerly, and now sweats coming to good Feeding, then you shall augment rather than diminish any Cloathing for his Foulness, but that breaking out and being evacuated, he will come to Driness of Body again, and so continue all the Year after. And surely, for an ordinary Proportion of Cloaths, I hold a Canvass Cloth, and a Cloth of Housewife's Woollen, to be at full sufficient for a hunting Horse.

Of Dressing the Hunting Horse.

A Hunting Horse would be dress'd in his Days of Rest twice a Day; that is, before he go to his Morning watering, and before he go to his Evening watering: For the Manner of his dressing, after he is uncloathed, you shall first curry him from the Tips of his Ears to the setting on of his Tail, all his whole Body most entirely over with an Iron Comb, his Legs, under the Knees and Cankles only excepted; then you shall dust him, then curry him again all over with a round Brush of Bristles, then dust him the second Time, then rub
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all the loose Hairs away with your Hands, wet in clean Water, and so rub 'till the Horse be as dry as at the first; then rub all his Body and Limbs over with an Hair-Cloth; lastly, rub him over with a fine white Linnen Rubber, then pick his Eyes, Nostrils, Sheath, Cods, Tuell and Feet very clean, and so cloath him, and stop him round with Wisps, if you water him within the House; otherwise saddle him, after his Body is wrapp'd in a Woollen Cloth, and so ride him forth to the Water.

Of Watering the Hunting Horse.

The best Water for a hunting Horse, is either a running River or a clear Spring, remote from the Stable a Mile, or a Mile and an Half at most, and near unto some plain Piece of Ground, where you may scope and gallop after he hath drank; and as soon as you bring your Horse to the Water, let him take his full Draught, without Trouble or Interruption; then gallop and scope him up and down a little, and so bring him to the Water again, and let him drink what he please, and then gallop him again; and thus do 'till you find he will drink no more; then, having scoped him a little, walk him, with all Gentleness, home, and there cloath him up, stop him round with great soft Wisps, and so let him stand an Hour upon his Bridle, and then feed him.

Of Feeding the Hunting Horse.

To speak first of the Food for hunting Horses, the most ordinary is good sweet, sound Oats, either thoroughly dried with Age, or else in the Kiln, or in the Sun; and if your Horse be either low of Flesh, or not of perfect Stomach, if to two Parts of those Oats you add a third Part of clean, old Beans,

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it shall be very good and wholsome; and if your Horse be in Diet for a Match, and have lost his Stomach, if then you cause these Beans to be spelted upon a Kiln, and so mix'd with Oats, it will recover him. The next Food, which is somewhat stronger and better, is Bread thus made; take two Bushels of good, clean Beans, and one Bushel of Wheat, and grind them together; then, through a fine Range, bolt out the Quantity of two Pecks of pure Meal, and bake it in two or three Loaves by itself, and the rest sift through a Meal Cieve, and knead it with Water and good Store of Barm, and so bake it in great Loaves; and with the coarser Bread feed your Horse in his Rest, and with the finer against the Days of sore Labour. Now, for the Hours of his Feeding, it shall be in the Morning, after his coming from Water, an Hour after high Noon, after his coming from his Evening Water, and at Nine or Ten o'Clock at Night, upon the Days of his Rest; but upon the Days of his Exercise, two Hours after he is thoroughly cold inwardly and outwardly, and then after according to the Hours aforementioned. Lastly, for the Proportion of Food, you shall keep to no certain Quantity, but according to the Horse's Stomach, that is to say, you shall feed him by a little at once, so long as he eats with a good Appetite; but when he begins to trifle or fumble with his Meat, then to give him no more. Now for his Hay, you shall see that it be dry, short, uplandish Hay, and so it be sweet, respect not how coarse or rough it is, since it is more to scour his Teeth and cool his Stomach, than for any Nourishment expected from it.

The Exercise of the Horse.

Touching the Horse's Exercise, which is only in the following the Hounds, you shall be sure to
train

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train him after those which are most swift and speedy; for so you shall know the Truth, and not be deceived in your Opinion. Touching the Days, it shall be twice a Week at least, but most commonly thrice; as for the Quantity of his Exercise, it must be according to his Foulness or Cleanness; for if he be very foul, you must then exercise him moderately, to break his Grease; if half foul half clean, then somewhat more, to break his Grease; and if altogether clean, then you may take what you please of him, (provided that you do nothing to discourage his Spirits, to abate his Mettle, or to lame his Limbs) and after every Day's Exercise be assured to give him, either the same Night or the next Day following, something by Way of scouring, or otherwise, to take away the Grease formerly melted; by Means whereof you shall be ever sure to keep your Horse in all good Health and Perfection.

The Scouring of the Horse.

The best or most excellent Way to scour or purge your Horse from all Grease, Glut or Filthiness within his Body, which is a Secret hitherto was never either sufficiently taught, or perfectly learned, is to take of Anniseeds three Ounces, of Cummin Seeds six Drachms, of Carthamus a Drachm and an Half, of Fennegreek Seed one Ounce two Drachms, of Brimstone one Ounce and an Half, beat all these to a fine Powder, and searse them; then take of Sallad Oil a Pint and two Ounces, of Honey a Pound and an Half, and of White Wine four Pints; then, with as much fine white Meal as will suffice, make all into a strong, stiff Paste, and knead and work it well: This Paste keep in a clean Cloth, for it will last long; and after your Horse hath been hunted, and is at Night or in the Morning

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ing exceeding thirsty, take a Ball thereof, as big as a Man's Fist, and wash or dissolve it in a Gallon or two of cold Water, and it will make the Water look white, like Milk; then offer it the Horse to drink in the dark, lest the Colour displease him; if he drink it, then feed him; but if he refuse to drink it, yet care not, but let him fast without Drink 'till he take it, which assuredly he will do in twice or thrice offering; and after once he hath taken it, be then assured he will forsake any other Drink for it; of this Drink your Horse can never take too much nor too oft, if he have Exercise, otherwise it feeds too sore. For all inward Infirmities whatsoever, it is a present Remedy; therefore I would not wish any Horsfeman of Virtue at any Time to be without it; and being once made, it will last three or four Months at least.

Ordering a Horse after Exercise.

After your running Horse hath been exercised, either with hunting, running, Train-scents, or otherwise, you shall ever cool him well in the Field before you bring him home; but being come to the Stable, you shall neither wash nor walk, but instantly house him; give him Store of fresh Litter, and rub him therewith, and with dry Cloths, 'till there be not a wet Hair about him; then cloath him with his ordinary Cloaths, and wisp him round; then cast another spare Cloth over him, which you may bate at your Pleasure, and so let him stand 'till it be Time to feed him. And thus you may keep any hunting Horse, either for Match or otherwise, in as good State and Strength as any Horsfeman in this Kingdom, though he exceed you far, both in Reputation and Experience.

C H A P. VI.

Of the Ordering and Dietting of the Running Horse.

FIRST, for his taking up from Grass, (for there, for Order sake, we must begin) it shall be at the same Time of the Year, and after the same Manner that you took up your hunting Horse; and 'till you have enseamed him, hardened his Flesh, taken away his inward Grease, and brought him to a good Perfectness of Wind, you shall cloath him, dress him, water him, feed him, exercise him, purge him, and order him after Labour, in all Points and all Things, as you did your hunting Horse.

Of Cloathing him.

When he is thus clean of Body and Wind, you shall then lay on him some more Cloaths than you did on your hunting Horse, to purge his Body a little the more, and to make him the more apt to sweat, and evacuate Humours as they shall grow; the ordinary Quantity whereof, would be a warm, narrow woollen Cloth about his Body, on either Side his Heart, then a fair, white Sheer, a woollen Cloth above it, and a Canvas Cloth or two above it, and before his Breast a woollen Cloth, at least two double; he would continually stand upon a clean Litter, and have his Stable very dark, and perfumed with Juniper, when the Strength of his Dung shall annoy it.

Of Dressing him.

For his dressing, it shall be, in all Points, done as you did to your hunting Horse, only to dress him

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him once a Day is sufficient, and that ever in the Afternoon; but for rubbing his Limbs or Body with dry Cloths or Wisps, you shall do that as often as you come into the Stable, provided that you turn but his Cloaths up, but not take them from his Body.

Of Watering him.

You shall water your running Horse as you water'd your hunting Horse, and give him the same Exercise after it, only you shall not bring him into the Stable for at least an Hour, or more, after he is watered.

Of Feeding him.

The best Food for your running Horse, is either good, sweet Oats, well dried, sunned and beaten, or Bread made of two Parts Wheat and but one Part Beans, and boulded, and sifted and kneaded, as was before shewed; only if you add, to your better Sort of Bread, the Whites of twenty or thirty Eggs, and with the Barm a little Ale also, it will be much the better; for you shall not respect how little Water you use at all: The Hours you feed in, and the Quantity of the Food, shall be the same, and in the same Manner, as was mention'd before for the hunting Horse; yet with these Observations, that if your Horse be very lean, sickly, and have a weak Stomach, that then you may, as before is shewed, give him with his Oats a few spelted Beans, or else wash his Oats in strong Ale or Beer, or in the Whites of a couple of Eggs.

Of his Exercise by Airing.

Touching his Exercise, it consisteth in two Kinds, the one airing, the other coursing: Airing

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is a moderate, gentle Exercise, which you shall use Morning and Evening, by riding or leading your Horse a Foot-pace, but riding is better, and less in Danger of Cold; in the Morning, after his Water, up to the Hills; and in the Evening, after his Water, by the River Side, by the Space of an Hour or two together; and before you lead him forth to air, you shall be sure to give him a rare Egg, broken, into his Mouth, as soon as his Bridle is put on, for it will encrease Wind; and this airing you shall by no Means forbear, but upon his Days of purging or sweating, or when it much raineth, for then to air is unwholesome. Again, if your Horse be very fat, you shall air before Sun rise, and after Sun set; but if he be lean, then you shall let him have all the Strength and Comfort of the Sun you can devise; and, during this airing, you shall be sure that your Horse be cloathed very warm, especially before the Breast, and on each Side the Heart, for Cold to a running Horse is mortal.

Exercise by Coursing.

You shall course your Horse according to his Strength and Ability of Body, that is to say, twice a Week, thrice, or as oft as you see Cause; and you shall course him sometimes in his Cloaths, to make him sweat, and consume Grease, and that must be done moderately and gently; and sometimes without his Cloaths, to increase Wind; and that shall be done sharply and swiftly; you shall, by keeping your Horse fasting the Night before, be sure that his Body be empty before he do course; to wash his Tongue and Nostrils with Vinegar, or to piss in his Mouth, before you take his Back, is very wholesome: You shall lead him in your Hand, well and warm cloathed, to the Course, and there
uncloath

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uncloath him, and rub his Limbs well ; then, having coursed him, after a little Breath-taking, cloath him again, and so ride him home, there rub him thoroughly, and let him stand 'till he be fully cold, which perceived, let his first Meat you give him be a handful or two of Pollard Wheat ; then after, his ordinary Meat as aforesaid.

Of Sweats.

There is also another Exercise for your running Horse, which is, Sweats in his Cloaths, either abroad or in the House ; for Sweats in his Cloaths abroad, they are those which are taken upon the Course, and are formerly spoke of, that they must be given by a moderate galloping, no Man running ; and as soon as your Horse hath passed over his Course, and is in a high Sweat, you shall instantly have him home, and there lay more Cloaths upon him, and keep him stirring 'till he have sweat so in the Stable an Hour or more ; then abate his Cloaths by little and little, 'till he be perfectly cooled and dried, which you must further, by rubbing him continually with dry Cloths, and by laying dry Cloths on, and taking the wet away. But for Sweats in his Cloaths, without any Exercise abroad, you shall give them either when the Weather is so much unseasonable, that you cannot go forth, or when your Horse is so much in Danger of Lameness, that you dare not strain him ; and you shall do it thus: First take a Blanket, folded, and warm'd very hot, and wrap it about his Body, then over it lay two or three more, and wisp them round, then over them as many Coverlids, and pin them fast and close ; then make the Horse stir up and down the Stable 'till he begins to sweat, then lay on more Cloaths, and as the Sweat trickleth down his Face, so rub it away with dry Cloths, 'till he hath sweated

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sweated sufficiently; then, as before is shewed, abate the Cloaths by little and little, and rub him in every Part, 'till he be as dry as at first.

Of scouring him.

After every Course or Sweat, you shall scour or purge your Horse in the same Manner, and with the same Medicine as you did your hunting Horse; for it is the best that can by Art be invented, being both a Purge and a Restorative, cleansing and comforting all the Parts of a Horse's Body; but if you think it purgeth not enough, then you shall take twenty Raisins of the Sun, the Stones pick'd out, and ten Figs slit in the Midst, boil them in a Pottle of fair running Water, 'till it comes to be thick, then mix it with Powder of Liquorice, Anniseeds, and Sugarcandy, 'till it comes to a stiff Paste; then make pretty round Balls thereof, and roll them up in Butter, and give your Horse three or four of them the next Morning after his Sweat or Course, and ride him an Hour after, and then set him up warm.

Ordering after Exercise.

After your Horse hath been coursed or sweated, and is, as before said, cold and dry, you shall then unbridle him, give him some few Wheat Ears, and then, at an Hour or two after, give him a very sweet Mash; then some Bread after, and at his due Hour dress him; and give him, when you find him thirsty, some cold Water, with a Ball of your Leaven dissolved into it, and so let him stand 'till you feed him for all Night.

General Rules for a Running Horse.

Course not your Horse sore for at least four or five Days before you run your Match, lest the Soreness of his Limbs abate him of his Speed.

Except

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Except your Horse be a very foul Feeder, muzzle him not above two or three Nights before his Match, and the Night before his bloody Courses.

Give your Horse as well his gentle Courses as his sharp Courses, upon the Race he must run, that he may as well find Comfort as Displeasure thereon.

In training your Horse, observe not the Number of the Miles, but the Labour fit for your Horse.

Be sure, upon the Match Day, that your Horse be empty, and that he take his Rest untroubled, 'till you prepare to lead him forth.

Shoe your Horse ever a Day before you run him, that the Pain of the Knocks of the Hammer may be out of his Feet.

Saddle your Horse on the Race Day in the Stable, before you lead him forth, and fix both the Pannel and the Girths to his Back and Sides, with Shoemakers Wax, to prevent all Dangers.

Lead your Horse to his Course with all Gentleness, and give him Leave to smell to other Horses Dung, that thereby he may be inticed to stale, and empty his Body as he goes.

When you come to the Place where you must start, first rub his Limbs well, then uncloath him, then take his Back, and the Word given, start him with all Gentleness and Quietness that may be, lest, doing any Thing rashly, you happen to choak him in his own Wind.

And thus much for the ordering and dietting of the Running Horse, and the Particularities belonging to the same.

CHAP.

C H A P. VII.

The Ordering of the Travelling Horse.

NOW, for our Husbandman's travelling Horse, which is to carry him on his Journies, and about his Business in the Country.

General Rules for a Travelling Horse.

He shall first feed him with the best sweet Hay, dry Oats, or dry Beans and Oats mix'd together; in his Travel he shall feed him according to his Stomach, more or less; and in his Rest, at a certain Proportion, as half a Peck at each watering is utterly sufficient.

In your Travel, feed your Horse early, that he may take his Rest soon.

In Travel, by no Means wash nor walk your Horse, but be sure to rub him clean.

Water him a Mile before you come to your Inn, or more, as shall lie in your Journey; or if you fail thereof, forbear it 'till next Morning, for Water hath often done Hurt, want of Water never did any.

Let your Horse neither eat nor drink when he is extreme hot, for both are unwholesome.

When the Days are extreme hot, labour your Horse Morning and Evening, and forbear high Noon.

Take not your Saddle off suddenly, but at Leisure; and laying on the Cloth, lay on the Saddle again, 'till he be cold.

Litter your Horse deep; and, in the Days of his Rest, let it also lie under him.

Dress

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Dress your Horse twice a Day when he rests, and once when he travels.

If the Horse be stoned, let him go to Soil, and be purged with Grass, in *May*; a Month is Time long enough; and that Grass which grows in Orchards, under Trees, is best.

Let blood Spring and Fall, for they are the best Times to prevent Sickneses.

In your journeying alight at every steep Hill, for it is a great Refreshing and Comfort to your Horse.

Before you sleep, every Night in your Journey, see all your Horse's Feet stopp'd with Ox Dung, for it taketh away the Heat of Travel and Surbating.

Many other necessary Rules there are, but so dependent upon those already shewn, that whose keepeth them, shall not be ignorant of any of the rest, for they differ more in Name than Nature.

C H A P. VIII.

How to cure all general inward Sickneses in Horses, which trouble the whole Body: Of Fevers of all Sorts, Plagues, Infections, and such like.

SICKNESSES in general are of two Kinds, one offending the whole Body, the other a particular Member; the first hidden, and not visible; the other apparent, and known by its outward Demonstration. Of the first, then, which offendeth the whole Body, are Fevers of all Sorts, as the Quotidian, the Tertian, the Quartan, the Continual, the Hittique; the Fevers in Autumn, in Summer,

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Summer, or in Winter; the Fever by Surfeit, Fever pestilent, Fever accidental, or the general Plague; they are all known by these Signs, much trembling, panting and sweating, a fullen Countenance, that was wont to be chearful, hot Breath, Faintness in Labour, Decay of Stomach, and Costiveness in the Body: Any, or all of which when you perceive, first let the Horse Blood, and after give him this Drink.

The Cure.

Take of Celladine, Roots and Leaves and all, a good Handful, as much Wormwood, and as much Rue, wash them well, and then bruse them in a Mortar; which done, boil them in a Quart of Ale well, then strain them, and add to the Liquor half a Pound of sweet Butter; then, being but lukewarm, give it the Horse to drink: Or half an Ounce of Diapente, in a Pint of Muscadine.

C H A P. IX.

Of the Head-ach, Frenzy or Staggers

THE Signs to know these Diseases, which, indeed, are all of one Nature, and work all one Effect of Mortality, are hanging down of the Head, watry Eyes, Rage and Reeling.

The Cure.

The Cure is, to let the Horse Blood in the Neck, three Mornings together, and every Morning to take a great Quantity; then, after each
G Morning

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Morning blood-letting, to give the Horse this Drink: Take a Quart of Ale, and boil it, with a big white Bread Crust, then take it from the Fire, and dissolve three or four Spoonfuls of Honey in it; then, luke-warm, give it the Horse to drink, and cover his Temples over with a Plaister of Pitch, and keep his Head exceeding warm; let his Meat be little and his Stable dark. But to give him the former Quantity of Diapente, either in Muskatine or Honey Water, is the best Cure.

C H A P. X.

Of the Sleeping Evil.

THE Sleeping Evil, or Lethargy in Horses, proceeds from cold, phlegmy, moist Humours, which bind up the vital Parts, and make them dull and heavy. The Signs are, continual sleeping, or Desire thereunto.

The Cure.

The Cure is, to keep him much waking, and, twice in one Week, to give him as much sweet Soap (in nature of a Pill) as a Duck's Egg; and then after give him to drink a little new Milk and Honey, which is the only Cure, at the first, for this Disease.

C H A P. XI.

Of the Falling Evil, Planet-struck, Night-mare, or Palsy.

THOUGH these Diseases have several Faces, and look as tho' there were much Difference between them, yet they are in Nature all one, and proceed

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proceed all from one Offence, which is only cold, phlegmatick Humours, engender'd about the Brain, and benumbing the Senses, weakening the Members; sometimes causing a Horse to fall down, and then it is called the Falling Evil; sometimes weakening but one Member only, then it is called Planet-struck; sometimes oppressing a Horse's Stomach, and making him sweat in his Sleep, and then it is called the Night-mare; and sometimes spoiling an especial Member, by some strange Contraction, and then it is called a Palsy.

The Cure.

The Cure for any of these Infirmities, is to give the Horse this purging Pill: Take of Tar three Spoonfuls, of sweet Butter the like Quantity, beat them well together with the Powder of Liquorice, Anniseeds and Sugarcandy, 'till it be like Paffe; then make it into three round Balls, and put into each Ball two or three Cloves of Garlick, and so give them unto the Horse, observing to warm him both before and after, and likewise keep him fasting two or three Hours, both before and after.

C H A P. XII.

Of the General Cramp, or Convulsion of Sinews.

CRAMPS are taken to be the contracting or drawing together of the Sinews of any one Member; but Convulsions are, when the whole Body, from the setting on of the Head, to the extremest Parts, are generally contracted and stiffened.

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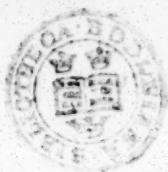
The Cure.

The Cure of either is, first to chafe and rub the Member contracted, with Vinegar and common Oil, and then to wrap it all over with wet Hay or rotten Litter, or else with wet woollen Cloths, either of which is a present Remedy.

C H A P. XIII.

Of any Cough or Cold whatsoever, wet or dry; or for any Consumption or Putrifaction of the Lungs whatsoever.

A Cold is got by unnatural Heats and too sudden Coolings, and these Colds engender Coughs, and those Coughs Putrifaction, or Rottenness of the Lungs. The Cure, therefore, for them all in general, is to take a Handful or two of the white and greenish Moss which grows upon an old Oak Pole, or any old Oak Wood, and boil it in a Quart of Milk 'till it be thick, and, being cold, turned to a Jelly; then strain it, and give it the Horse, lukewarm, every Morning 'till his Cough ends; or else take three Quarters of an Ounce of the Conserve of Elicampane, and dissolve it in a Pint of Sack, and, lukewarm, give it the Horse fasting; then ride him after it, set him up warm, and feed him at ordinary Times; this do three Mornings together.



CHAP. XIV.

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C H A P. XIV.

Of the Running Glanders.

TAKE of Auripigmentum two Drachms, of Tuffilaginis, made into Powder, as much; then mixing them together with Turpentine 'till they be like Pafte, and making thereof little Cakes, dry them before the Fire; then taking a Chafing-Dish and Coals, and laying one or two of the Cakes thereon, cover them with a Funnel, and then, the Smoak rifing, put the Funnel into the Horfe's Nostrils, and let the Smoak go up into his Head; which done, ride the Horfe 'till he sweats; do thus once every Morning before he be watered, 'till the Running at his Nostrils ceafes, and the Kernels under his Chaps wear away.

C H A P. XV.

Of Hidebound, or Consumption of the Flefh.

HIDEBOUND, or Consumption of the Flefh, proceeds from unreafonable Travel, disorderly Diet, and many Surfeits. It is known by a general Diflike, and Leanness over the whole Body, and by the sticking of the Skin close to the fame, in fuch Sort that it will not rife from the Body.

The Cure.

The Cure is, firft to let the Horfe Blood, and then give him to drink, three or four Mornings together,

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gether, a Quart of new Milk, with two Spoonfuls of Honey and one Ounce of *London Treacle*; then let his Food be either sodden Barley, warm Grains and Salt, or Beans slit in a Mill; his Drink Mash.

C H A P. XVI.

Of the Breast Pain, or any other Sickness proceeding from the Heart; as the Anticor, and such like.

THESE Diseases proceed from too rank Feeding and much Fatness: The Signs are a Faultering in his Fore-legs, and a Disableness to bow down his Neck.

The Cure.

The Cure is, to let him Blood, and give him; three Mornings together, two Spoonfuls of Diapente in a Quart of Ale or Beer, for it alone putteth away all Infection from the Heart.

C H A P. XVII.

Of Tired Horses.

IF your Horse be tired, either in journeying or hunting Match, your best Help for him is to give him warm Urine to drink, to let him Blood in the Mouth, and to suffer him to lick up and swallow the same; then, if you can come where any Nettles are, to rub his Mouth and Sheath well therewith; then

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then gently to ride him until you come to your resting Place, where set him up very warm; and, before you go to Bed, give him six Spoonfuls of Aqua Vitæ to drink, and as much Provender as he will eat. The next Morning rub his Legs with Sheeps-foot Oil, and it will bring fresh Nimbleness unto his Sinews.

C H A P. XVIII.

Of Diseases in the Stomach; as Surfeits, loathing of Meat or Drink, or such like.

IF your Horse, with the Glut of Provender, or eating raw Food, have given such Offence to his Stomach that he casteth up all that he eateth or drinketh, you shall first give him a comfortable Drench, as Diapente, or Treaphamicon, in Ale or Beer; and then, keeping him fasting, let him have no Food but what he eateth out of your Hand, which would be Bread well baked and old, and, after every two or three Bits, a Lock of sweet Hay; and his Drink would be only new Milk, 'till his Stomach have gotten Strength; and, in a Bag, you shall commonly hang at his Nose four brown Bread steep'd in Vinegar, at which he must ever smell; and his Stomach will quickly come again to its first Strength.

C H A P. XIX.

Of Foundering in the Body.

FOUNDERING in the Body is of Surfeits the mortallest and soonest gotten; it proceedeth from intemperate riding a Horse when he is fat,

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fat, and then suddenly suffering him to take cold; then washing a fat Horse, there is nothing sooner bringeth this Infirmary. The Signs are Sadness of Countenance, staring Hair, Stiffness of Limbs, and loose of Belly.

The Cure.

The Cure is only to give him wholesome strong Meat, as Bread of clean Beans, and warm Drink; and, for two or three Mornings together, a Quart of Ale brew'd with Pepper and Cinnamon, and an Ounce of *London Treacle*.

C H A P. XX.

Of the Hungry Evil.

THE Hungry Evil is an unnatural and overhasty Greediness in a Horse to devour his Meat faster than he can chew it, and is only known by his greedy snatching at his Meat, as if he would devour it whole.

The Cure.

The Cure is, to give him to drink Milk and Wheat Meal mix'd together, by a Quart at a Time, and to feed with Provender by a little and little, 'till he forsakes it.

C H A P. XXI.

Of the Diseases of the Liver; as Inflammations, Obstructions and Consumptions.

THE Liver, which is the Vessel of Blood, is subject to many Diseases, according to the Distemperature of the Blood; and the Signs to know it

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it are a stinking Breath, and a mutual looking to his Body.

The Cure.

The Cure is to take *Aristolochia longa*, and boil it in running Water 'till the half Part be consumed, and let the Horse drink continually thereof, and it will cure all Evils about the Liver, or any inward Conduits of Blood.

C H A P. XXII.

Of the Diseases of the Gall, and especially of the Yellows.

FROM the overflowing of the Gall, or rather want of Gall, which is the Vessel of Choler, spring many mortal Diseases, especially the Yellows, which is an extreme faint mortal Sickness, if it be not prevented in Time; the Signs are, Yellowness of the Eyes and Skin, and chiefly underneath his Upper Lip, next unto his Fore-teeth, a sudden and faint Falling down by the Highway, or in the Stable, and an universal Sweat over all the Body.

The Cure.

The Cure is, first to let the Horse Blood in the Neck, in the Mouth and under the Eyes; then take two-penny worth of Saffron, which, being dried and made into fine Powder, mix with sweet Butter, and, in Manner of a Pill, give it in Balls to the Horse, three Mornings together; let his
Drink

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Drink be warm, and his Hay sprinkled with Water. A Quart of strong Decoction of Celladine helps it also.

C H A P. XXIII.

Of the Sickness of the Spleen.

THE Spleen, which is the Vessel of Melancholly, when it is overcharged therewith, grows painful, hard and great, in such Sort, that sometimes it is visible. The Signs to know it are, much groaning, hasty feeding, and a continual looking to his Left-side only.

The Cure.

The Cure is, take Agrimony, and boil a good Quantity of it in the Water which the Horse shall drink; and, chopping the Leaves small, mix them very well with sweet *May* Butter, and give the Horse two or three good round Balls thereof, in the Manner of Pills.

C H A P. XXIV.

Of the Dropsy, or evil Habit of the Body.

THE Dropsy is that evil Habit of the Body, which, engender'd by Surfeits and unreasonable Labour, altereth the Colours and Complexions of Horses, and changeth the Hairs in such an unnatural Sort, that the Man shall not know the Beast with which he hath been most familiar.

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The Cure.

The Cure is, to take a Handful or two of Worm-wood, and boiling it in Ale or Beer, a Quart or better, give it the Horse to drink, lukewarm, Morning and Evening; and let him only drink his Water at Noon-time of the Day.

C H A P. XXV.

Of the Cholick, Belly-ach and Belly-bound.

THE Cholick or Belly-ach is a fretting, gnawing or swelling of the Belly, or Great Bag, proceeding from windy Humours, or from eating of green Corn or Pulse, hot Grains, without Salt or Labour, or Bread dough-bak'd: And Belly-bound is, when a Horse cannot dung.

The Cure.

The Cure of the Cholick or Belly-ach is, to take good Store of the Herb Dill, and boil it in the Water you give your Horse to drink; but if he cannot dung, then you shall boil in his Water good Store of the Herb call'd Fenugreek, and it will make him loose without Danger or hurting.

C H A P. XXVI.

Of the Lax, or Bloody-flux.

THE Lax, or Bloody-flux, is an unnatural Looseness in a Horse's Body; which not being stopp'd, will for Want of other Excrement, make a Horse void Blood only.

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The Cure.

The Cure is, take a Handful of the Herb Shepherds-purse, and boil it in a Quart of strong Ale; and, when it is lukewarm, take the Seed of the Herb Wood-rose, stamp'd, put it therein, and give it the Horse to drink.

C H A P. XXVII.

Of the Falling of the Fundament.

IT cometh through Mislike and Weakness; and is thus cured.

The Cure.

Take Town Cresses, and, having dried them to Powder, with your Hand put some up the Fundament, and then strew the Powder thereon; after it lay a little Honey thereon, and then strew more of the Powder, mix'd with the Powder of Cummin, and it helpeth.

C H A P. XXVIII.

Of Bots and Worms of all Sorts.

BO T S, and gnawing of Worms, are grievous Pains; and the Signs to know them are, the Horse's oft beating his Belly, and tumbling and wallowing on the Ground, with much Desire to lie on his Back.

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The Cure.

The Cure is, take the Leaves chopt of the Herb Savin, and mix it with Honey and Butter, and making two or three Balls thereof, make the Horse swallow them down, and it will help him.

C H A P. XXIX.

Of the Pain in the Kidneys, Pain-Piss, or the Stone.

AL L these Diseases spring from one Ground, which is only Gravel and hard Matter gathered together in the Kidneys, and so stopping the Conduits of Urine ; the Signs are only that the Horse will often strain to piss, but cannot.

The Cure.

The Cure is, to take a Handful of Maidenhair, and steep it all Night in a Quart of strong Ale, and give it the Horse to drink every Morning till he be well : This will break any Stone whatsoever in a Horse.

C H A P. XXX.

Of the Strangurion.

IT is a Soreness in the Horse's Yard, and a hot burning smarting when he pisseth ; the Signs are, he will piss often, yet but a Drop or two at once.

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The Cure.

The Cure is, to boil in the Water which he drinketh, good Store of the Herb Mayth, or Hog's Fennel, and it will cure him.

CHAP. XXXI.

Of pissing Blood.

THIS cometh with over travelling a Horse, or travelling a Horse sore in the Winter, when he goeth to Grafs.

The Cure.

The Cure is, take Aristolochia longa, a Handful, and boil it in a Quart of Ale, and give it the Horse to drink lukewarm ; and give him also Rest.

CHAP. XXXII.

Of the Colt-Evil, Mattering of the Yard, Falling of the Yard, Shedding the Seed.

ALL these Evils proceed from much Lust in a Horse.

The Cure.

The Cure is, the Powder of the Herb Avit, and the Leaves of Bettony : Stamp them with White Wine

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Wine to a moist Salve, and anoint the Sore therewith, and it will heal all Imperfections in the Yard; but, if the Horse shed his Seed, then beat *Venice* Turpentine and Sugar together, and give him every Morning a good round Ball thereof until the Flux stay.

C H A P. XXXIII.

Of the particular Diseases in Mares, Barrenness, Consumption, Rage of Love, casting Foals, Hardness to Foal, and how to make a Mare cast her Foal.

IF you have your Mare barren, let good Store of the Herb Agnus Castus be boiled in the Water she drinketh. If you would have her fruitful, then boil good Store of Motherwort in the Water which she drinketh. If she lose her Belly, which sheweth a Consumption of the Womb, you shall then give her a Quart of Brine to drink, Mugwort being boiled therein. If your Mare, thro' Pride of Keeping, grow into too extream Lust, so that she will neglect her Food, through the Violence of her fleshly Appetite, as it is often seen among them, you shall House her for two or three Days, and give her every Morning a Ball of Butter and Agnus Castus chop'd together; if you would have your Mare cast a Foal, take a Handful of Dittony, and boil it in a Quart of Ale, and it will deliver her presently. If she cannot Foal, take the Herb Horse-Mint, and either dry it or stamp it, and take the Powder or Juice, and mix it with strong Ale; then give it the Mare, and
it

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it will help her. If your Mare from former Bruisings or Strokes be apt to cast her Foals, as many are, you shall keep her at Grass very warm, and once in a Week give her a good warm Mash of Drink. This secretly knitteth beyond Expectation.

C H A P. XXXIV.

Of drinking Venom; as Horse-Leaches, Hens-Dung, or such like.

IF your Horse have drunk Horse-Leaches, Hens-Dung, Feathers, or such like venomous Things, which you shall know by his panting, swelling, or scouring; you shall take the Herb Sowthistle, and drying it, beat it into Powder, and put three Spoonfuls thereof in a Quart of Ale, and give it the Horse to drink.

C H A P. XXXV.

Of Suppositaries, Glisters, and Purgations.

IF your Horse by Sickness, strict Diet, or too vehement Travel grow dry and costive in his Body, as is ordinary, the easiest Means in Extremity to help him, is to give him a Suppositary; the best of which is, to take a Candle of Four in the Pound, and cut off five Inches at the bigger

ger End, and thrusting it up a good Way with your Hand into his Fundament, presently clap down his Tail, and hold it hard to his Tail a Quarter of an Hour, or Half an Hour, and then give him Liberty to dung : But, if this be not strong enough, then you shall give him a Glister, that is, take four Handfuls of the Herb Anise, and boil it in a Pottle of running Water till Half be consumed; then take the Decoction, and mix it with a Pint of Sallad Oil and a pretty Quantity of Salt, and with a Glister-pipe, give it him at his Tail; but, if this be too weak, then give him a Purgation thus: Take twenty Raisins of the Sun, without Stones, and ten Figs slit; boil them in a Pottle of running Water till it comes to a Jelly; then mix it with the Powder of Liquorice, Aniseeds and Sugarcandy, till it be like Paste; then make it into Balls, and roll it in sweet Butter and Sugar, and so give it the Horse to the Quantity of three Hens Eggs.

C H A P. XXXVI.

Of Neeings and Frictions.

THERE be two other excellent Helps for sick Horses; as Frictions and Neeings: The first to comfort the outward Parts of the Body, when the vital Powers are astonished; the other to purge the Head, when it is stop'd with Phlegm, Cold, or other thick Humours. And of Frictions, the best is Vinegar and Patch-grease, melted together, and very hot chafed into the Horse's Body against the Hair: And to make a Horse sneeze, there is nothing

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thing better than to take a Bunch of Pellitory of Spain, and binding it to a Stick, thrust it up into a Horse's Nostrils, and it will make him sneeze without Hurt or Violence.

C H A P. XXXVII.

Of Diseases in the Eyes; as Watry-eyes, Blood-shotten-eyes, Dim-eyes, Moon-eyes, Stroke in the Eye, Wart in the Eye, Inflammation in the Eye, Pearl, Pin, Web, or Haw.

U N T O the Eye belongeth many Diseases, all which have their true Signs in their Names; and, as touching that which is watry, blood-shotten, dim, moon, stricken, or inflamed, they have all one Cure.

The Cure.

The Cure is, take Wormwood, and beat it in a Mortar with the Gall of a Bull; strain it, and anoint the Horse's Eye therewith, and it is an approved Remedy. But for the Wart, Pearl, Pin, or Web, which are Evils grown in and upon the Eye, to take them off, take the Juice of the Herb Betin, and wash the Eye therewith, and it will wear the Spots away; for the Haw, every Smith can cut it out.

C H A P.

C H A P. XXXVIII.

Of the Imposthume in the Ear, Pole-evil, Fistula, Swelling after Blood-letting; any gall'd Back, Canker in the Withers, Sit-fast, Wens, Navel-gall, or any hollow Ulcer.

TH E S E Diseases are so apparent and common, that they need no further Description but their Names.

The Cure.

The most certain Cure, is, to take Clay off a Mud or Lome-wall, without Lime, the Straws and all; and, boiling it in strong Vinegar, apply it Plaister-wise to the Sore, and it will of its own Nature search to the Bottom and heal it; provided, that if you see any dead or proud Flesh to arise, that then you either eat or cut it away.

C H A P. XXXIX.

Of the Vives.

FOR the Vives, which is an Inflammation of the Kernels between the Chap and the Neck of the Horse: Take of Pepper, One-pennyworth; of Swines Grease, one Spoonful; the Juice of a Handful of Rue; Vinegar, two Spoonfuls; mix them

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together, and then put it equally into both the Horse's Ears, and tie them up with two flat Laces; then shake the Ears, that the Medicine may go down; which done, let the Horse blood in the Neck and in the Temple-Veins, and it is a certain Cure.

C H A P. XL.

Of the Strangle, or any Boil, Botch, or other Imposthumes whatsoever.

ALL these Diseases are of one Nature, being only hard Boils and Imposthumes, gathered together by evil Humours, either between the Chaps, or elsewhere on the Body.

The Cure.

The Cure is, take Southernwood and dry it to Powder, and with Barley Meal and the Yolk of an Egg, make it into a Salve, and lay it to the Imposthume; and it will ripen it, break it, and heal it.

C H A P. XLI.

Of the Canker in the Nose, or any other Part of the Body.

TO heal any Canker, in what Part soever it be:

The

The Cure.

Take the Juice of Plantain, as much Vinegar, and the same Weight of the Powder of Allum; and with it anoint the Sore twice or thrice a Day, and it will kill it and cure it.

C H A P. XLII.

Of staunching of Blood, whether it be at the Nose, or proceed from any Wound.

IF your Horse bleed violently at the Nose, and will not be staid; then you shall take Bettony, and stamp it in a Mortar with Bay-salt or White-salt, and stop it into the Horse's Nose, or apply it to the Wound, and it will staunch it: But, if you be suddenly taken, as riding by the Highway, or otherwise, and cannot get this Herb, you shall then take any Woollen Cloth, or any Felt Hat, and with a Knife scrape a fine Lint from it, and apply it to the bleeding Place, and it will staunch it presently.

C H A P. XLIII.

Of the Diseases in the Mouth; as bloody Rifts, Ligs, Lampas, Camery, Inflammation, Tongue-burt, or the Barbs.

IF you find any Infirmary in your Horse's Mouth; as the bloody Rifts, which are Chaps or Rifts in the Palate of the Horse's Mouth; the Ligs, which

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which are little Pustules or Bladders within the Horse's Lips; the Lampas, which is an Excreffion of Flesh above the Teeth; the Camery, which is little Warts in the Roof of the Mouth; Inflammation, which is Blisters; Barbs, which are two little Paps under the Tongue, or any Hurt on the Tongue, by Bite, or otherwise.

The Cure.

You shall take the Leaves of Wormwood and the Leaves of Shirtwit, and beat them in a Mortar with a little Honey, and with it anoint the Sores, and it will heal them; as for the Lampas, they must be burnt away, which the ignorantest Smith can easily do.

C H A P. XLIV.

Of Pain in the Teeth, or loose Teeth.

FOR any Pain in the Teeth, take Bettony and seeth it in Ale or Vinegar till a Half Part be consumed, and wash all the Gums therewith; but, if they be loose, then only rub them with the Leaves of Elicompane or Horsec helm, after they have been let blood, and it will fasten them.

C H A P.

C H A P. XLV.

Of the Crick in the Neck.

FOR the Crick in the Neck, you shall first chafe it with the Friction before specified, and then anoint and bathe it with Soap and Vinegar boiled together.

C H A P. XLVI.

Of the Falling in the Crest, Manginess in the Main, or Shedding of the Hair.

ALL these Diseases proceed from Poverty, Mislike, or over Riding ; and the best Cure of the Falling of the Crest, is, Blood-letting and proud Keeping, with Store of Meat for Strength and Fatness, ever will raise up the Crest : But, if the Main be Mangy, you shall anoint it with Butter and Brimstone ; and, if the Hair falls away, then take Southernwood, and burn it to Ashes ; then take those Ashes, and mixing them with common Oil, anoint the Place therewith, and it will bring Hair presently, smooth, thick, and fair.

C H A P. XLVII.

Of Pain in the Withers.

A Horse's Withers are subject to many Grievs and Swellings, which proceed from cold Humours, and sometimes from evil Saddles ; therefore,

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fore, if at any Time you see any Swelling about them, you shall take the Herb Hart's-Tongue, and boil it with the Oil of Roses, and very hot apply it to the Sore, and it will assuage it, or else break it and heal it.

C H A P. XLVIII.

Of swaying the Back, or Weakness in the Back.

TH E S E two Infirmities are dangerous, and may be eased, but never absolutely cured ; therefore, where you find them, take Colworts and boil them in Oil, and mixing them in a little Bean Meal charge the Back, and it will strengthen it.

C H A P. XLIX.

Of the Itch in the Tail, of the general Scab and Manginess, or of the Farcy.

FO R any of these Diseases, take fresh Grease, and yellow Arsnick ; mix them together, and where the Manginess or Itch is, there rub it hard in, the Sore being made raw : But, if it be for Farcy, then with a Knife slit all the Knots both hard and soft, and then rub in the Medicine ; which done, tie up the Horse, so as he may not come to bite himself : And then, after he hath stood two or three Hours, take old Piss and Salt
boil'd

boil'd together, provided always that you first let him Blood, and take good Store from him, and also give him every Morning a strong Scouring, or a strong Purge, both which are shewed before.

C H A P. L.

Of any Halting which cometh by Strain or Stroke, either before or behind, from the Shoulder or Hip, down to the Hoof.

MANY Infirmities there are which make a Horse halt; as Pinching the Shoulder, Wrench in the Shoulder, Wrench in the nether Joint, splatting the Shoulder, Shoulder pight, Strains in Joints, and such like; all which, as they happen by one Accident; namely, by the Violence of some Slip or Strain, they may be cured by one Medicine, and it is thus: After you have found where the Grief is, as you may do by griping and pinching every single Member, then where he most complaineth, there is his most Grief, you shall take, if the Strain be new, Vinegar, Bolearmoniack, the Whites of Eggs, and Bean-flour, and having beaten them to a perfect Salve, lay them, very hot, to the sore Place, and it will cure it: But if the Strain be old, then take Vinegar and Butter, and melting them, together with Wheat Bran, make it into a Poultis, and lay it to the Sore as hot as may be; and it will, without Doubt, take away the Grief.

C H A P. LI.

Of Foundering in the Feet.

OF Foundering there be two Sorts, a dry and a wet; the dry Foundering is incurable; the wet is thus to be helped, first pare the Soles of his Feet so thin that you may see the Quick, then let him Blood at every Toe, and let them bleed well, then stop the Vein with Tallow and Rosin, and, having tack'd hollow Shoes on his Feet, stop them with Bran, Tar and Tallow, as boiling hot as may be, and renew it once in two Days, for a Week together; then exercise him much, and his Feet will come to their true Use and Nimbleness.

C H A P. LII.

Of the Splent, Curbe, Bone-spaven, or any knobby or bony Excreffion or Ring-bone.

A Splent is a bony Excreffion under the Knee, or the Fore-leg; the Curbe is the like behind the Hinder-hoof; the Spaven is the like on the Inside of the Hinder-hoof; and the Ring-bone is the like on the Cronet of the Hoof. The Cure is, first, upon the Top of the Excreffion, make a Slit with your Knife the Length of a Barly-corn, or a little more, and then, with a fine Cornet, raise the Skin from the Bone; and having made it hollow, the Compass of the Excreffion, and no more, take a little Lint, and dip it into the Oil of Origanum, thrust

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thrust it into the Hole, cover the Knob, and so let it remain 'till you see it rot, and that Nature casteth out both the Medicine and the Core. As for the Ring-bone, you shall need to scarrify and anoint it with the Oil only.

C H A P. LIII.

Of the Malander, Selander, Pains, Scratches, Mellet, Mules, Crown-Scabs, and such like.

TO cure any of these Sorrances, you shall take Verdigrease and soft Grease, and, grinding them together to an Ointment, put it into a Box by itself; then take Wax, Hogs-grease and Turpentine, of each alike, and being melted together, put that Salve into another Box; then, when you come to dress the Sore, after you have taken off the Scab and made it raw, you shall anoint it with your green Salve of Verdigrease and fresh Grease only, for two or three Days; it is a sharp Salve, and will kill the cankerous Humour; then, when you see the Sore look fair, you shall take two Parts of the yellow Salve and one of the green, and, mixing them together, anoint the Sore therewith 'till it be whole, making it stronger or weaker as you shall find Occasion.

CHAP.

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C H A P. LIV.

Of an Upper Attaint, or Nether Attaint, or any Hurt by Over-reaching.

ATTAINTS are Strokes or Cuts by over-reaching, either on the back Sinew of the Fore-leg, on the Heels, or nether Joints; and may be safely healed by the same former Medicines and Means which healeth the Malander or Selander, in the former Chapter; only, for your Over-reaches, you shall, before you apply your Salve, lay the Sore plain and open, without Hollowness, and wash it with Beer and Salt, or Vinegar and Salt.

C H A P. LV.

Of the Infirmary of Hoofs; as false Quarters, loose Hoofs, casting Hoofs, Hoof-bound, Hoof-running, Hoof-brittle, Hoof-lurt, Hoof-soft, Hoof-hard, or generally to preserve Hoofs.

MANY are the Diseases which the Hoof is subject to; as first, by false Quarters, which come by pricking, and must be helped by good shoeing, where the Shoe must bear upon every Part of the Foot, but upon the false Quarters only. If the Hoof be loose, anoint it with Pitch of *Burgundy*, and it will knit it: If it be clean cast off, then Pitch of *Burgundy* and Tallow melted together, will bring a new one: If it be bound or strained, it must

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must be very well open'd at the Heels, the Soal kept moist, and the Cronet be anointed with the Fat of Bacon and Tar: If the Frush of the Feet run with stinking Matter, it must be stopp'd with Soot, Turpentine and Bolearmoniack mix'd together: If it be brittle or broken, then anoint it with Pitch and Linseed Oil, melted to a soft Salve: If it be soft, then stop it with Soap and the Ashes of a burnt Felt mix'd together: If the Hoofs be hard, lay hot burning Cinders upon them, and then stop them with Tow and Tallow; and generally, for the preserving of all good Hoofs, anoint them daily with the Sward or Rind of fat Bacon.

C H A P. LVI.

Of the Blood-Spaven, or Hoof-bony, or any other unnatural Swelling, from what Cause soever it proceedeth.

TH ESE two Sorrances are Pustules, or soft round Swellings, the first on the Inside of the Hinder-hoof, and the other on the very Huckle of the Hoof behind; they are soft and very sore.

The Cure.

The Cure is, first, to take up the Vein above, and let it bleed only from below; then, having knit it fast with two Shoemakers Ends on both Sides the Slit, cut the Vein in two Pieces; then take Linseed, and bruise it in a Mortar, then mix it with Cow-dung and heat it in a Frying-pan, and so apply it to the Swelling only; and if it break or run, then heal it with a Plaister of Pitch, and the Horse

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Horse shall never be troubled with Spaven more. But if the Swelling come by Strain or Bruise, then take Patch-grease, and, melting it, anoint the Sore therewith, holding a hot Iron near it, to sink in the Grease; then fold a linnen Cloth about it, and it will assuage all Swellings whatsoever.

CHAP. LVII.

Of Wind-Galls.

WIND - GALLS are little Blebs, or soft Swellings on each Side the Fetlock, procured by much Travel on hard and stony Ways.

The Cure.

The Cure is, to prick them, and to let out the Jelly, and then dry up the Sore with a Plaister of Pitch.

CHAP. LVIII.

Of Enterfairing or Shackle-gall, or any Gallings.

ENTERFAIRING is hewing one Leg on another, and striking off the Skin; it proceedeth from Weakness, or Straitness of the Horse's Pace: And Shackle-gall is any Gall underneath the Fetlock.

The Cure.

The Cure is, to anoint them with Turpentine and Verdigrease, mix'd together; or Turpentine alone, if it rankle not too much.

CHAP.

C H A P. LIX.

Hurts on the Cronet; as the Quitterbone or Matlong.

THE Quitterbone is an hollow Ulcer on the Top of the Cronet; and so is the Matlong.

The Cure.

The Cure is, first, to taint it with Verdigrease until you have eaten out the Core, and made the Wound very clean; then you shall heal it up with the same Salves that you heal the Scratches.

C H A P. LX.

Of Wounds in the Foot; as Gracelling, Pricking, Figge, Retait or Cloying.

YOUR Horse having any Wound in his Foot, by what Mischance soever, you shall first searck it, and then you shall see that it be clear of any Nail Point, or other Splint to annoy it; then wash it very well with White Wine and Salt, and after taint it with the Ointment call'd Egyptianum, and then lay hot upon the Taint, Flaxhurd, Turpentine, Oil and Wax mingled together, and anoint all the Top of the Hoof and Cronet with Bolearmoniack and Vinegar; do this once a Day until the Sore be whole.

CHAP.

C H A P. LXI.

To draw out a Stub or Thorn.

TAKE the Herb Dittany, and bruise it in a Mortar with black Soap, and lay it to the Sore, and it will draw out the Splint, Iron, Thorn or Stub.

C H A P. LXII.

Of the Aubury, or Tetter.

THE Aubury is a bloody Wart on any Part of the Horse's Body; and the Tetter is a cankerous Ulcer like it.

The Cure.

The Cure of both is, with an hot Iron, to seare the one plain to the Body, and to scarify the other; then take the Juice of Plantain, and mix it with Vinegar, Honey and the Powder of Allum, and with it anoint the Sore 'till it be whole.

C H A P. LXIII.

Of the Cords, or String-bait.

THIS is an unnatural Binding of the Sinews, which Imperfection a Horse bringeth into the World with him; and therefore it is certain it is incurable,

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incurable, and not painful, but only an Eye-sore; yet the best Way to keep it from worse Inconvenience, is to bathe his Limbs in the Decoction of Coleworts.

C H A P. LXIV.

Of Spur-galling, or fretting the Skin and Hair.

NOTHING is better for this than Piss and Salt, with which wash the Sore daily.

C H A P. LXV.

Of healing any old Sore or Wound.

FRESH Butter and the Herb Ameos, chop'd and beaten together to a Salve, will heal any Wound or any old Sore.

C H A P. LXVI.

Of Sinews being cut.

IF the Horse's Sinews be cut, take the Leaves of wild Nepe or Woodbine, and, beating them in a Mortar with May Butter, apply it to the Sore, and it will knit the Sinews.

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C H A P. LXVII.

Of eating away dead Flesh.

TAKE Stubwort, lap it in a red Dock-leaf, roast it in the hot Cinders, and lay it to the Sore, and it will eat away any dead Flesh. So will Verdigrease, burnt Allum, or Lime.

C H A P. LXVIII.

Of Knots in the Joints.

PATCH Grease, apply'd as before shew'd for Swellings, will take away any hard Knots in the Flesh or upon the Sinews.

C H A P. LXIX.

*Of venomous Wounds ; as biting with a Mad Dog,
Tusks of Boars, Serpents, or such like.*

FOR any of these mortal or venomous Wounds, take Yarrow, Calamint, and the Grains of Wheat, and beat them in a Mortar with Water of Southernwood ; make it into a Salve, and lay it on the Sore, and it will heal it safely.

CHAP.

C H A P. LXX.

Of Lice and Nits.

THIS Filthiness of Vermin is bred in a Horse through unnatural Dislike and Poverty.

The Cure.

The Cure is, take the Juice of Beets and Staves-aker, beaten together, and with it anoint the Horse's Body over, and it will make him clean.

C H A P. LXXI.

Of defending a Horse from Flies.

TAKE the Juice of Pellitory of Spain, and, mixing it with Milk, anoint the Horse's Belly therewith, and no Flies will trouble him.

C H A P. LXXII.

Of broken Bones, or Bones out of Joint.

AFTER you have placed the Bones in their true Places, take the Fern-Osmund and beat it in a Mortar with the Oil of Swallows, and anoint all the Member, then splint it and roll it up, and in fifteen Days the Bones will knit and be strong.

C H A P.

C H A P. LXXIII.

Of drying up Sores, when they are almost whole.

ALLUM burnt, unslack'd Lime, the Ashes of an old Shoe Soal burnt, or Oyſter-shells burnt; any of these simply by themselves will dry up any Sore, though ever so moist.

C H A P. LXXIV.

A most famous Receipt to make a Horse that is lean, and full of inward Sickness, sound and fat in fourteen Days, having been often approv'd of.

TAKE of Wheat Meal six Pounds, Aniseeds two Ounces, Cummin-seeds six Drachms, Carthamus one Drachm and a half, Fennugreek-seeds one Ounce two Drachms, Brinestone one Ounce and half, Sallad Oil one Pint, Honey one Pound and a half, White Wine four Pints: This must be made into Paste, the hard Simples being pounded into Powder and finely sears'd, and then kneaded together, and so made into Balls as big as a Man's Fist, then every Watering consume one of those Balls into his cold Water which he drinks Morning and Evening, for fifteen Days together; and if at first he be dainty to drink the Water, yet mind it not, but let him fast 'till he drinks it, and after he begins to take it he will drink it with great Greediness.

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C H A P. LXXV.

How to make a white Star.

SLIT the Horse's Forehead the Length of your Star, and then raise the Skin up with a Cornet, and put in a Plate of Lead as big as the Star, and let it remain so two or three Days together ; then let it out and press down the Skin with your Hand, and that Hair will fall away, and White will come in the Place ; or to scald the Face or Skin with a sower Apple roasted, will bring white Hair.

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The



The general Cure and Ordering of the Bull, Cow, Calf, or Ox.

CHAP. I.

Of the Bull, Cow, Calf, or Ox; their Shape and Breed, Use, Choice, and Preservation.

FOrasmuch as the Males of all Creatures are the principal in the Breed and Generation of Things, and that the Fruit which issueth from their Seed, participateth most with their outward Shapes and inward Qualities, I think fittest in this Place, where I intend to treat of Horned-Cattle and Neat, to speak first of the Choice of a fair Bull, being the Breeders principalest Instrument of Profit.

The Countries for Breed.

You shall understand then, that of our *English* Cattle (for I will not speak of those in *Italy*, and other foreign Countries, as other Authors do, and forget my own) the best are bred in *Yorkshire*, *Derbyshire*, *Lancashire*, *Staffordshire*, *Lincolnshire*, *Gloucestershire*, and *Somersetshire*; though they which are bred in *Yorkshire*, *Derbyshire*, *Lancashire*, and *Staffordshire*,

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Staffordshire, are generally all Black of Colour; and those whose Blackness is purest, and their Hair is like Velvet, are esteemed best: They have exceeding large Horns, and very white, with black Tips; they are of stately Shape, large, round, and well huddled together in every Member, short jointed, and most comely to the Eye; so that they are esteemed excellent in the Market. Those in *Lincolnshire*, are the most Part Py'd with more White then the other Colours; their Horns little and crooked; of Bodies exceeding tall, long and large; lean and thin thighed; strong hoofed, not apt to Surfeit; and are, indeed, fittest for Labour and Draught. Those in *Somersetshire* and *Gloucestershire*, are generally of a Blood-red Colour, in all Shapes like unto those in *Lincolnshire*, and fittest for their Uses.

Of not mixing, and mixing of Races.

Now to mix a Race of these and the black ones together, is not good; for their Shapes and Colours are so contrary, that their Issue are very uncomely: Therefore, I would wish all Men to make their Breeds, either simply from one and the same Kind, or else to mix *Yorkshire* with *Staffordshire*, with *Lancashire*, or *Derbyshire*, with one of the black Races; and so likewise *Lincolnshire* with *Somersetshire*, or *Somersetshire* with *Gloucestershire*.

The Shape of the Bull.

Now for the Shape of your Bull, he would be of a sharp and quick Countenance, his Horns the larger the better, his Neck fleshy, his Belly long and large, his Forehead broad and cutled, his
Eyes

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Eyes black and large, his Ears rough within, and Hair like Velvet, his Muzzle large and broad at the Upper-lip, but narrow and small at Nether, his Nostril crooked within, yet wide and open, his Dew-lap extending from his Nether-lip down to his Forebooths, large Side, thin and hairy, his Breast rough and big, his Shoulders large, broad and deep, his Ribs broad and wide, his Back strait and flat, even to the setting on of his Tail, which would stand high, his Huckle-bones round and fair appearing, making his But-tocks square, his Thighs round, his Legs strait and short jointed, his Knees round and big, his Hoofs or Claws long and hollow, his Tail long and bush-haired, and his Pizzle round, and also well haired.

The Use of the Bull.

These Bulls as they are for Breed, so they are excellent good for the Draught, only they naturally draw better single, like Horses, then in the Yoak, like Oxen: The Reason, as I suppose, being because they can hardly be match'd in an equal Manner.

Of the Cow, and her Shape.

Now for the Cow, you shall chuse her of the same Country with your Bull, and as near as may be of one Colour, only her Bag or Udder would ever be white, with four Teats and no more, her Belly would be round and large, her Forehead broad and smooth, and all her other Parts such as are before shewed in the Male Kind.

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Of the Cow's Use.

The Use of the Cow is to fold, either for the Dairy, or for Breed. The red Cow giveth the best Milk, and the black Cow bringeth forth the goodliest Calf. The young Cow is the best for Breed, yet the indifferent old are not to be refused. The Cow which giveth Milk longest, is best for both Purposes; for she which goes long Dry, looseth Half her Profit, and is less fit for Teeming; for commonly they are subject to Feed, and that straineth the Womb or Matrix.

Of Calves, and their nourishing.

Now for Calves: There are two Ways of breeding them; the one to let them run with their Dams all the Year, which is best, and maketh the goodliest Beast; the other, to take them from their Dams, after their first sucking, and so bring them upon the Finger with flotten Milk, the Cold only be taken away and no more; for to give a young Calf hot Milk is present Death, or very dangerous.

Observations.

If your Calf be calved in the five Days after the Change, which is called the Prime, do not rear it, for most assuredly it will have the Sturdy; therefore preserve it only for the Butcher. Also when you have preserved those Male Calves, which shall be Bulls, then geld the rest for Oxen; and the younger they are gelt, the better. The best Time for rearing of Calves is from

Michaelmas

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Michaelmas till *Candlemas*. A Calf would be nourished with Milk twelve Weeks, only a Fortnight before you wean it from Milk, let the Milk be mixt with Water. After your Calf hath drunk one Month, you shall take the finest, sweetest, and softest Hay you can get, and putting little Wisps into Cloven-sticks, place them so as the Calf may come to them and learn to eat Hay. After *Lady-Day*, when the Weather is fairer, you may turn your Calves to Grass; but by no Means let it be rank, but short and sweet, so that they may get it with some Labour.

Of the Ox, and his Use.

Now of the Ox: You shall understand that the larger are the best and most profitable, both for Draught or Feeding, for he is the strongest to endure Labour, and best able to contain both Flesh and Tallow. Now for his Shape, it differeth nothing from that of the Bull, only his Face would be smooth,^{is} and his Belly deeper. That Ox is fittest for the Yoak which is of gentlest Nature, and most familiar with the Man. In matching your Oxen for the Yoak, let them as near as may be, be of one Height, Spirit, and Strength; for the stronger will ever wrong the weaker, and the duller will injure him that is of free Spirit, except the Driver be careful to keep the dull Ox to his Labour. Oxen for the Yoak, would by no Means be put beyond their ordinary Pace; for Violence in travel heat them, Heat breeds Surfeit, and Surfeit those Diseases which makes them unapt to Feed, or for any other Use of Goodness.

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Of the Ox's Food for Labour.

Your Ox for the Yoak will labour well with Barley-straw, or Pease-straw; and for Blend-fodder, which is Hay and Straw mix'd together, he will desire no better Feeding.

Oxen to feed for the Butcher.

Now for your Ox to feed, he would as much as might be, be ever of lusty and young Years, or if old yet healthful and bruised, which you shall know by a good Tail and a good Pizzle; for, if the Hair of one or both be lost, then he is a Waster, and he will be long in Feeding. If you do see the Ox doth lick himself all over, it is a good Sign that he is Market-able and will Feed; for it shews Soundness, and that the Beast taketh a Joy in himself: Yet, whilst he doth so lick himself he feedeth not, for his own Pride hindreth him, and therefore the Husbandman will lay the Ox's own Dung upon his Hide, which will make him leave licking, and fall to his Food. Now, if you go to chuse a fat Beast, you shall handle his Hindmost-rib; and, if it be soft and loose, like Down, then it shews the Ox is outwardly well fed; so doth soft Huckle-bones, and a big Neck, round and knotty. If his Cod be big and full, it shews he is well tallowed, and so doth the Crop behind the Shoulders. If it be a Cow, then handle her Navel; and, if that be big, round and soft, surely she is well tallowed. Many other Observations there are, but they be so well known, and common in every Man's Use, that they need no curious Demonstration.

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To preserve Cattle in Health.

Now for the Preservation of these Cattle in good and perfect Health, it shall be meet that for the young and lusty, and indeed generally for all Sorts, except Calves, to let them Blood twice in the Year; namely, the Spring and Fall, the Moon being in any of the lower Signs, and also to give them to drink of the Pickle of Olives mix'd with a Head of Garlick bruised therein; and for your Calves, be only careful that they go not too soon to Grass, and small Danger is to be feared. Now, notwithstanding all a Man's Carefulness, Beasts daily do get Infirmities, and often fall into mortal Extremities; peruse, therefore, these Chapters following, and you shall find a Cure for every particular Disease.

C H A P. II.

Of the Fever in Cattle.

CATTLE are most subject unto a Fever, and it cometh either from Surfeit of Food, being raw and musty, or from Flux of cold Humours, ingender'd by bad Keeping. The Signs are Trembling, heavy Eyes, a foaming Mouth, and much Groaning.

The Cure.

And the Cure is, you shall let him Blood; then give him to drink a Quart of Ale, in
which

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which is boiled three or four Roots of Plantain, and two Spoonfuls of the best *London* Treacle, and let his Hay be sprinkled with Water.

CHAP. III.

Of any inward Sicknefs in Cattle.

FOR any inward Sicknefs or Drooping in Cattle, take a Quart of strong Ale, and boil it with a Handful of Wormwood, and Half a Handful of Rue ; then strain it, and add to it two Spoonfuls of the Juice of Garlick, as much of the Juice of Housleek, and as much *London* Treacle ; then give it the Beast to drink, being no more but lukewarm.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Diseases in the Head; as the Sturdy, or Turning-evil.

THIS Disease of the Sturdy, is known by a continual turning about of the Beast in one Place.

The Cure.

And the Cure is, to cast the Beast ; and, having made his Feet fast, to slit the upper Part of his Forehead Cross-ways, about four Inches each Way ; then turning up the Skin, and laying the
the

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the Skull bare, cut a Piece out of the Skull two Inches square or more; then look next unto the Panicle of the Brain, and you shall see a Bladder lie full of Water and Blood, which you shall very gently take out and throw away; then anoint the Place with warm fresh Butter, turn down the Skin, and with a Needle and a little red Silk, stitch it close together; then lay on a hot Plaister of Oil, Turpentine, Wax, and a little Rozen melted together with Flax-hurds, and so folding warm woollen Cloths about the Head, let the Beast rise, and so remain three or four Days ere you dress it again, and then heal it up like another Wound; only observe in this Cure, by no Means you touch the Brain, for that is mortal, and then the Help is both common and most easy.

CHAP. V.

Of Diseases in the Eyes of Cattle; as the Haw, a Stroke, Inflammation, Weeping, or the Pin or Web.

FOR any general Soreness in the Eyes of Cattle, take the Water of Eye-bright, mixt with the Juice of Housleek, and wash them therewith, and it will recover them; but, if a Haw breed therein, then you shall cut it out, which every simple Smith can do. But for a Stroke, Inflammation, Pin or Web, which breeds Excreffions upon the Eyes, take a new laid Egg, and put out Half the White, then fill it up with Salt, and a little Ginger,

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ger, and roast it extream hard in hot Cinders: Which done, beat it to Powder, Shell and all; but, before you roast it, wrap it in a wet Cloth, and put of this Powder into the Beast's Eye, and it will heal and cure it.

CHAP. VI.

Of Diseases in the Mouth; as Barbs under the Tongue, Blain on the Tongue, Teeth loose, or Tongue venomed.

THESE Barbs, or Paps, which grow under the Tongues of Cattle, and being inflamed do hinder them from feeding, you shall with a keen Pair of Sheers cut away close by the Flesh; and, if they bleed much (as they will do if they be rank) you shall then with a red-hot Bodkin sear them, and drop on the Top of the seared Places a Drop or two of Rozen or Butter mixt together; but, if they bleed not, then only rub them with Sage and Salt, and they will heal. Now for the Blain on the Tongue, by some called the Tinblain, it is a Blister which groweth at the Roots of the Tongue, and cometh through Heat of the Stomach and much Chafing, and is oft very mortal, for it will rise so suddenly and so big that it will stop the Wind of the Beast.

The Cure.

The Cure is, to thrust your Hand into the Mouth of the Beast, and draw out his Tongue with your Nail to break the Blister; and then

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to wash the fore Place with strong Brine, or Sage, Salt, and Water. If you find more Blisters then one break them all, and wash them, and it is a present Cure. Now for loose Teeth, you shall let the Beast Blood in his Gums, and under his Tail; then wash his Chaps with Sage and Woodbine Leaves, boiled in Brine: Lastly, if the Tongue be venom'd, which you shall know by the unnatural Swelling thereof, you shall take Plantain; and, boiling it with Vinegar and Salt, wash the Tongue therewith, and it will cure it.

C H A P. VII.

Of Diseases in the Neck; as being galled, bruised, swell'd, out of Joint, or having the Closh.

IF any Ox's Neck be galled, bruised, or swell'd with the Yoak, take the Leaves of round Aristolochia; and, beating them in a Mortar with Tallow or fresh Grease, anoint the sore Place therewith, and it will not only heal it, but any Strain in the Neck, even if the Bone be a little disordered. Now for the Closh, or Clous, which causeth a Beast to peel and lose the Hair from his Neck, and is bred by drawing in wet and rainy Weather, you shall take the Ashes of an old burnt Shoe, and strew it upon the Neck, and then rub it over with Tallow and Turpentine mixt together.

CHAP.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Pestilence, Gargill, or Murrain in Beasts.

THIS Pestilence or Murrain amongst Beasts, is bred by divers Occasions; as from Rankness of Blood, or Feeding, from Corruption of the Air, Intemperateness of the Weather, Inundation of Floods, or the Infection of other Cattle: Much might be said of the Violence and Mortality thereof, which hath utterly unfurnished whole Countries.

The Cure.

But to go to the Cure; you shall give to all your Cattle, as well the sound as sick, this Medicine, which never failed to preserve as many as have taken it: Take of old Urine a Quart, and mix it with a Handful of Hen's Dung dissolved therein, and let your Beast drink it.

CHAP. IX.

Of the Misliking, or Leanness of Beasts.

IF your Beast fall into any unnatural Mislike, or Leanness, which you shall know by the discolouring of his Hair, you shall then cause him first to be let Blood, and after take sweet Butter, then beat it into a Mortar, with a little

L tle

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the Myrrh and the Shaving of Ivory ; and, being kept Fasting, make him swallow down two or three Balls thereof : If it be in the Winter, feed him with sweet Hay ; if in the Summer, put him to Grass.

CHAP. X.

Of the Diseases in the Guts ; as Flux, Costiveness, Cholick, and such like.

IF your Beast be troubled with any sore Lax, or Bloody-flux, you shall take a Handful of the Seeds of Woodrose, and being dried and beaten to Powder, brew it with a Quart of strong Ale, and give it the Beast to drink : But if he be too dry or costive in his Body, then you shall take a Handful of Fennugreek, boil it in a Quart of Ale, and give it him to drink ; but, for any Cholick or Belly-ach, or Knawing of the Guts, boil in the Water which he drinketh good Store of Oil, and it will help him.

CHAP. XI.

Of Pissing of Blood.

NOW if your Beast piss Blood, which cometh either of over-labouring, or of hard and sour feeding, you shall take Shepherd's - Purse,
boil

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boil it in a Quart of Red Wine, and then strain it ; then put to it a little Cinnamon, and so give it the Beast to drink.

C H A P. XII.

Of dropping Nostrils, or any Cold in the Head.

IF your Beast's Nostrils run continually, which is a Sign of Cold in the Head, you shall take Butter and Brimstone, and mixing them together, anoint two Geese Feathers therewith, and thrust them up into the Nostrils of the Beast ; and use thus to do every Morning, till they leave dropping.

C H A P. XIII.

Of any Swelling in a Beast whatsoever.

IF your Beast have any outward Swelling, bathe it in Oil and Vinegar exceeding hot, and it will assuage it ; but, if the Swelling be inward, then boil round Aristolochia in his Water.

C H A P. XIV.

Of the Worm in the Tail.

THERE is a Worm which will breed in the Tail of the Beast, and doth not only keep him from feeding, but also eateth away the Hair of the Tail, and disfigureth the Beast.

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The Cure.

The Cure is, to wash the Tail in strong Lye made of Urine and Ash-wood Ashes, and that will kill the Worm, and so heat and dry up the Sore.

C H A P. XV.

Of any Cough, or Shortness of Breath in Cattle.

IF your Beast be troubled with the Cough, or Shortness of Breath, you shall give him to drink divers Mornings together a Spoonful or two of Tar dissolved in a Quart of new Milk, and a Head of Garlick clean peeled and bruised.

C H A P. XVI.

Of any Imposthume, Boil, or Botch in a Beast.

IF your Beast be troubled with any Imposthume, Boil, or Botch, you shall take Lilly Roots and boil them in Milk till they be soft, so that you may make them like Pap; then being very hot clap it to the Sore, and then when it comes to be soft, open it with a hot Iron, and let out the Filth; then heal it up with Tar, Turpentine, and Oil mixt together.

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CHAP. XVII.

Of Diseases in the Sinews; as Weakness, Stiffness, or Soreness.

IF you find by the unnimble going of your Beast, that his Sinews are weak, shrunk or tender, take Mallows and Chickweed, and boil them in the Dregs of Ale or in Vinegar; and, being very hot, lay it to the offended Member, and it will comfort the Sinews.

CHAP. XVIII.

Of the general Scab; particular Scab, Itch, or Scurf in Cattle.

IF your Beast be troubled with some few Scabs here and there on his Body, you shall only rub them off, and anoint the Place with black Soap and Tar mixt together, and it will heal them: But if the Scab be universally over the Body, and the Scabs mixt with a dry Scurf, then you shall first let the Beast Blood, after rub off the Scabs and Scurf till the Skin bleed, then wash it with old Urine and green Copperas together; and, after the bathing is dry, anoint the Body with Boar's Greese and Brimstone mingled together.

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CHAP. XIX.

Of the Hide-bound, or dry Skin in Cattle.

THIS Grief cometh of over-much Labour and evil Keeping, and above all other Beasts your *Lincolnshire Oxen* are subject unto it : The Signs are a discoloured and hard Skin, with much Leanness.

The Cure.

The Cure is, to let him Blood, and to give him to drink a Quart of good strong Ale brewed with Myrrh, and the Powder of Bay-berries, or for want of Berries, the Bay-tree Leaves ; then keep him warm, and feed him with Hay that is a little Mow-burnt, and only looketh red, but is not dusty or mouldy, for that will get him an Appetite to drink, and drinking will loosen his Skin.

CHAP. XX.

Of the Diseases in the Lungs ; especially the Lung-grown.

THE Lungs of a Beast are much subject to Sicknes, as may appear by much Panting and Shortness of Breath : The Sign being a continual Coughing ; but that which is before prescribed for the Cough, will cure all these ; only for a Beast which is Lung-grown, or hath his Lungs grown to his Side, which cometh through some
extream

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extream Drought taken in the Summer Season, and is known by the Cough, hoarse or hollow Coughing : You shall take a Pint of Tanner's Ooz, and mix it with a Pint of new Milk and one Ounce of brown Sugarcandy, and give it the Beast to drink. This hath been found a present Cure ; or to give him a Ball as big as a Man's Fist, of Tar and Butter mixt together, is a very certain Cure.

C H A P. XXI.

Of biting with a mad Dog, or any other venomous Beast.

IF your Beast be bitten with a mad Dog, or any other venomous Beast, you shall take Plantain, and beat it in a Mortar with Bole-armoniack, Sanguis Draconis, Barley-Meal, the Whites of Eggs, and Plaister-wise lay it to the Sore, renewing it once in fourteen Hours.

C H A P. XXII.

Of the falling down of the Palate of a Beast's Mouth.

LABOUR and Drought will make the Palate of a Beast's Mouth to fall down, which you shall know by a certain hollow changing in his Mouth, when he would eat ; also by his sighing, and a desire to eat, but cannot.

The

The Cure.

The ordinary Cure is, you shall cast the Beast, and with your Hand thrust it up; then let him Blood in the Palate, and anoint it with Honey and Salt, and then put him to Grass, for he may eat no dry Meat.

C H A P. XXIII.

Of any Grief or Pain in the Hoof of a Beast, and of the Foul.

TAKE Mugwort, and beat it in a Mortar with hard Tallow; then apply it to the Hoof of the Beast, and it will take away any Grief whatsoever: But, if he be troubled with that Disease, which is called the Foul, and cometh most commonly by treading in Man's Ordure, which breedeth a Soreness and Swelling between the Clefts.

The Cure.

You shall for the Cure cast the Beast, and with a Hay-rope rub him so hard between the same, that you make him bleed, and anoint the Place with Tar, Turpentine, and Kitchen-fee, mixt together; then keep him out of the Dirt, and he will soon be Whole.

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C H A P. XXIV.

*Of Bruisings in general, on what Part of the Body
soever they be.*

TAKE Brook-lime the Less, and fry it with Tallow, and so lay it hot to the Bruise ; and it will either expel it, or else ripen it, break it, and heal it, as hath been often approved.

C H A P. XXV.

*Of swallowing down Hen's Dung, or any poisonous
Thing.*

IF your Beast have swallowed down Hen's Dung, Horse Leeches, or any other poisonous Thing, you shall take a Pint of strong Vinegar, Half so much Oil, or sweet Butter, and two Spoonfuls of London Treacle ; then mixing them together on the Fire, give it the Beast warm to drink, and it will cure him.

C H A P. XXVI.

Of killing Lice, or Ticks.

BEASTS that are bred in Woods under dropping of Trees, or in barren and unwholesome Places, are much subject to Lice, Ticks, and other Vermin.

The

The Cure.

The Cure whereof is to anoint their Body with fresh Grease, Pepper, Stavetaker and Quicksilver, beaten together, until the Quicksilver be slain.

C H A P. XXVII.

Of the Dewboln, or general Gargil.

Howsoever some of our *English* Writers are opinioned, this Dewboln, or general Gargil, is a poisonous and violent Swelling, beginning at the nether Part of the Dewlap; and, if it be not prevented, the Swelling will ascend upward to the Throat of the Beast, and then it is incurable: Therefore, for the Preservation of your Beast, as soon as you see the Swelling appear, cast the Beast, and slit the swell'd Place of the Dewlap, at least four Inches in Length; then take a Handful or two of Spear-Grass, or Knot-Grass, and thrusting it into the Wound, stich it up close; then anoint it with Butter and Salt, and so let it rot and wear away of itself: If you perceive that his Body be swell'd, which is a Sign that the Poison is dispers'd inwardly, then it shall be good to give him a Quart of Ale and Rue boil'd together, and so to chafe him up and down well, both before and after.

CHAP. XXVIII.

Of the Loss of the Cud.

A Beast will many Times, through Carelessness in Chawing, lose his Cud, and then mourn and leave to eat.

The Cure.

The certain Cure whereof is to take a little four Leaven and Sal.; then beating it in a Mortar with Man's Urine and Loam, make a pretty big Ball, and force him to swallow it down, and it will recover his Cud.

CHAP. XXIX.

Of killing of all Sorts of Worms; either in the Ox, Cow, or Calf.

THERE is nothing killeth Worms in the Bodies of Cattle, sooner than Saven chopp'd small and beaten with sweet Butter, and so given in round Balls to the Beast; nor any Thing maketh them void them so soon as sweet Wort, and a little black Soap mixt together, and given the Beast to drink.

C H A P. XXX.

Of the vomiting of Blood.

THIS Disease cometh through Rankness of Blood, got in fruitful Pastures, after hard Keeping; insomuch, that you shall see the Blood flow from their Mouths.

The Cure.

The Cure is, first to let the Beast Blood, and then give to drink Bolearmoniack and Ale mixt together.

C H A P. XXXI.

Of the Gout in Cattle.

IF your Beast be troubled with the Gout, which you shall know by the sudden Swelling of his Joints, and falling again, you shall take Galingal; then boil it in the Dregs of Ale and sweet Butter, and Poultis-wise lay it to the offended Member.

C H A P. XXXII.

Of milting of a Beast.

MILTING, is when a Beast will oft fall, and oft rise, as he is at his Labour, and cannot endure to stand any while together: It proceeds from some Stroke or Bruise, either by Cudgel, or other blunt Weapon.

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The Cure.

The Cure is, not to raise him suddenly, but to give him Ale and some Stone-Pitch mixt very well together to drink.

CHAP. XXXIII.

Of provoking a Beast to piss.



IF your Beast cannot piss, steep Smalage, or the Roots of Raddish, in a Quart of Ale, and give it him to drink, and it presently helpeth.

CHAP. XXXIV.

Of the over-flowing of the Gall in Beasts.

THE over-flowing of the Gall, is ever known by the Yellowness of the Skin, and the Eyes of the Beast.

The Cure.

The Cure is, to give him a Quart of Milk, Saffron, and Turmerick mix'd together, to drink, after he hath been let Blood; and so do three Mornings together.

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CHAP.

C H A P. XXXV.

*Of a Beast that is gored ; either with a Stake, or the
Horn of another Beast.*

TAKE Turpentine and Oil, and heat them
on the Coals ; then taint the Wound there-
with, and it will heal it.

C H A P. XXXVI.

Of a Cow that is Wethered.

THIS Disease is, when a Cow after her Calv-
ing cannot cast her Cleaning ; and therefore
to compel her to cast it, you shall take the Juice of
Bettony, Mugwort and Mallows, of each three
Spoonfuls, mix'd with a Quart of Ale, and give it
the Beast to drink : Also give her to eat scorched
Barley, and it will force her to avoid her Burthen
suddenly.

C H A P. XXXVII.

Of drawing out Thorns or Stubs.

TAKE black Snails and black Soap, and beat
them to a Salve ; then apply them to the Sore,
and it will draw the Grief to be apparent.

C H A P.

C H A P. XXXVIII.

Of purging of Cattle.

TH E R E is nothing doth purge a Beast so naturally, as the green weedy Grass, which groweth in Orchards under Trees; nor any Medicine doth purge them better than Tar, Butter, and Sugarcandy mixt together, and given in Balls as big as an Hen's Egg.

C H A P. XXXIX.

Of being Shrew-run, or Shrew-bitten.

A Shrew-Mouse, which is a Mouse with short uneven Legs, and a long Head like a Swine's, is venomous; and, if it bite a Beast, the Sore will swell and rankle, and put the Beast in Danger; but if it only run over a Beast, it feebleth his Hinder-parts, and maketh him unable to go.

The Cure.

The Cure for being Shrew-bitten, is the same which is formerly shewed for the biting of other venomous Beasts; but, if he be Shrew-run, you shall only draw him under, or beat him with a Bramble, which groweth at both Ends in the Furrows of Corn-Lands.

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CHAP. XL.

Of Faintness in Labour.

IF your Beast in his Labour and Heat of the Day chance to faint, you shall loose him, and drive him to the running Stream to drink ; then give him two or three Ospines full of parch'd Barley to eat, and he will labour fresh again.

CHAP. XLI.

Of breeding Milk in a Cow.

IF your Cow after her Calving cannot let down her Milk, you shall give her a Quart of strong Posset-Ale, mix'd with Ani-seeds and Coriander-seeds, beaten to Powder, to drink every Morning ; and it will not only make her Milk spring, but also encrease it wonderfully.

CHAP. XLII.

Of Bones out of Joint, or Bones broken.

IF any Beast have a Bone broken, or misplaced, after you have set it right, and in its true Place, you shall wrap a Plaister about it, made of *Burgundy Pitch*, Tallow, and Linseed Oil ; then splint it, and let it remain fifteen Days, and it will do it much good.

CHAP.

C H A P. XLIII.

Of the Rot in Beasts.

IF your Beast be subject to Rottenness, which you may know by his Leanness, Mislike, and continual Scouring behind, you shall take Bay-berries, beaten to Powder, Myrrh, Ivy-leaves, Elder-leaves, Featherfew, a good Lump of dry Clay and Bay-salt: Mix these together in strong Urine; and, being warm, give the Beast Half a Pint thereof to drink, and it will knit and preserve them.

C H A P. XLIV.

Of the Pantas.

THE Pantas is a very faint Disease, and maketh a Beast to sweat, shake and pant much.

The Cure.

The Cure is, to give him, in Ale and Urine mixt together, a little Soot and a little Earning to drink, two or three Mornings before you labour him.

C H A P. XLV.

Of all Manner of Wounds in Beasts.

TO cure any Wounds in Beasts given by Edge-Tools, or otherwise, where the Skin is broke, take Hog's Grease, Tar, Turpentine and Wax, of each a like Quantity, and a Quarter so much Verdigrease; then melt them all together into one Salve, and apply it to the Wound, by spreading it upon a Cloth, and it will heal it without any rank or dead Flesh.

Of Sheep.

C H A P. I.

Of Sheep in general ; their Use, Choice, Shape, and Preservation.

TO enter into any long Discourse of Praise or Profit of Sheep, or to shew my Reading, by Relation of the Sheep of other Countries, were frivolous ; because I am to write much in a very little Paper, and I speak only to my Countrymen, the *English*, who desire to learn and know their own Profit. Know then, that whosoever will stock himself with good Sheep, must look into the Nature of the Soil in which he liveth ; for Sheep, according to the Earth and Air in which they live, do alter their Nature and Properties : The barren Sheep becoming good, in good Soils ; and the good Sheep barren, in evil Soils. If then you desire to have Sheep of a curious fine Staple of Wool, from whence you may draw a Thread as fine as Silk, you shall see such in *Herefordshire*, about *Lampster Side*, and other special Parts of that Country ; in that Part of *Worcestershire*, joining upon *Shropshire*, and many such-like Places ; yet these Sheep are very little of Bone, black fac'd, and bear a very little Burthen. The Sheep upon *Cotfal Hills* are of better Bone, Shape, and Burthen ; but their Staple is coarser and deeper. The Sheep in that Part of *Worcestershire*, which joineth on *Warwickshire*, and many Parts of *Warwickshire*, all *Leicester*shire,

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cestershire, Buckinghamshire, and Part of Northamptonshire; and that Part of *Nottinghamshire*, which is exempted from the Forest of *Sherwood*, beareth a large boned Sheep, of the best Shape and deepest Staple chiefly, if they be Pasture - Sheep; yet is their Wool coarser than that of *Cotfal*. *Lincolnshire*, especially in the salt Marshes, has the largest Sheep, but not the best Wool; for their Legs and Bellies are long and naked, and their Staple is coarser than any other. The Sheep in *Yorkshire*, and so Northward, are of reasonable big Bone, but of a Staple rough and hairy; and the *Welch* Sheep are of all the worst, for they are both little and of worse Staple; and, indeed, are praised only in the Dish, for they are the sweetest Mutton.

Of the Choice of Sheep.

If now, knowing the Natures and Properties of the Sheep of every Country, you go about to stock your Ground, be sure to bring your Sheep from a worser Soil, to a better; and not from a better, to a worse.

Of the Lear.

The Lear, which is the Earth on which a Sheep lyeth, and giveth him his Colour, is much to be respected. The Red Lear is held the best; the Duskish, inclining to a little Redness, is tolerable; but the White or Dirty Lear, stark naught. In the Choice, therefore, of your Sheep, chuse the biggest Boned, with the best Wool; the Staple being soft, greasy, well curled and close together, so that a Man shall have much-ado to part it with his Fingers. These Sheep, besides the bearing of the best Burthen, are always the best Butcher's Ware, and go soonest away in the Market: Therefore,
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in the Choice of Sheep for your Breed, have a principal Respect to your Rams, for they either marr or make a Flock.

The Shape of a Sheep.

Let them then, as near as you can, have those Properties or Shapes : First, large of Body in every general Part, with a long Body and a large Belly ; his Forehead would be broad, round, and well rising ; a chearful large Eye ; strait short Nostrils, and a very small Muzzel ; by no Means any Horns, for the Fodder-Sheep is the best Breeder, and his Issue never dangereth the Dam in Yeanning, as the horned Sheep do : Besides, those Sheep which have no Horns, are of such Strength of Head, that they have often been seen to kill those Sheep, which have the largest Horns and best wrinkled. A Sheep would have a large upright Neck, somewhat bending like the Neck of a Horse, a very broad Back, round Buttocks, a thick Tail, and short jointed Legs, small, clean and nimble, his Wool would be thick and deep, covering his Belly all over ; also his Face, and even to his Nostrils, and so downwards to his very Knees and Hinder-houghs. And thus, according to the Shape, Properties and Soil, from whence you chuse your Rams, chuse the rest of your Flock also.

When Ewes should bring forth.

The best Time for your Ewes to bring forth their young Ones, is, if they be Pasture-Sheep, about the latter End of *April*, and so until the Beginning of *June* ; but, if they be Field-Sheep, then from the Beginning of *January* 'till the End of *March*, that their Lambs may be strong, and able before *May-Day* to follow their Dams over the rough Fallow-

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Fallow-Lands and Water-Furrows, which weak Lambs are not able to do : And, although to yearn thus early in the Winter, when there is no Grass springing, and the Sharpness of the Weather also be dangerous ; yet the Husbandman must provide Shelter and sweet Fodder ; and the Shepherd, with great Vigilance, be stirring at all Hours to prevent Evils, for the Reasons before shewed ; and, though the Ewe at first be scant of Milk, yet as the warm Weather increaseth, and the Grass beginneth to spring, so will her Milk spring also.

Ordering of Lambs.

Now for your Lambs : About *Michaelmas* you shall separate the Male from the Female ; and, having chosen out the worthiest, which you mean to keep for Rams, put them aside, and then gild the rest, which every orderly Shepherd can do sufficiently, for there is no Danger in gilding young Lambs. The first Year a Male Lamb is called a Weather-Hog, and a Female Lamb an Ewe-Hog. The second Year the Male is a Weather, and the Female a Theaf, and then she may be put to the Ram ; but, if you let her go over that Year also, then she is a Double-Theaf, and will both herself be the goodlier Sheep, and also bring forth the goodlier Lamb ; whence it comes, that the best Sheep-Masters, make more Account of the Double-Theaf, than of any other Breeder.

Needful Observations.

You shall observe never to shear your Lambs, till they be full Hogs. You shall ever wash three Days before you shear. The best Time of Shearing, is, from *June* to *August*. Ewes are ever good Breeders, from three Years old, till their Mouths break.

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break. If you would have your Ewes bring forth Male Lambs, note when the North-Wind bloweth, and driving your Flock against the Wind, let your Rams ride as they go, and this will make the Ewes to conceive Male Lambs: So likewise, if you would have Female Lambs, put your Rams to the Ewes when the Wind bloweth out of the South.

Now, for the general Preservation of Sheep; feed them as much as you can upon high Grounds, which are dry and fruitful, the Grass sweet, yet so short that it must be got with much Labour; but if you are obliged to feed them upon low and moist Grounds, which are infectious, you shall not bring your Sheep from the Fold (for I now speak to the honest *English* Husbandman) until the Sun be risen, and that the Beams begin to draw the Dew from the Earth; then, having let them forth, drive them to their Place of Feed, and there, with your Dog, chase them up and down till they be weary; then let them either feed, or take their rest, which they please. This Chasing first beateth away Mildews, and all other Dews from the Earth; as also those Webs, Kels and Flakes, which lying on the Earth, and a Sheep licking them up, do breed Rotteness: Also this Chasing stirreth up that natural Heat in a Sheep, which drinketh up and waffeth the Abundance of Moisture, which else would turn to Rotteness. Besides a Sheep, being thus chased and wearied, will fall to his Food more deliberately, and not with such Greediness as otherwise he would, and also make Choice of that Meat which is best for his Health. If a Shepherd once in a Month, or always when he hath Occasion to handle his Sheep, rub their Mouths with Bay-salt, it is an excellent Preservation against all Manner of Sicknes, and very comfortable for a Sheep also; for a Sheep will very well live, and abate of
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his Flesh, by rubbing his Mouth once a Day with Bay-salt only. Now, forasmuch as notwithstanding these Principles a Sheep falleth into many Infirmities, hereafter followeth the several Cures of all Manner of Diseases.

CHAP. II.

The Signs to know a sound Sheep, and one that is unsound.

IF a Sheep be sound and perfect, his Eye will be bright and chearful, the White pure without Spot, and the Strings red; his Gums also will be red, his Teeth white and even, his Skin on his Brisket will be red, and so will each Side betwixt his Body and his Shoulders, where Wool grows not; his Skin in general will be loose, his Wool fast, his Breath long, and his Feet not hot: But, if he be unsound, then these Signs will have contrary Faces; his Eyes will be heavy, pale and spotted; his Breast and Gums white; his Teeth yellow and foul; his Wool, when it is pulled, will easily part from his Body; and, when he is dead, open him, and you shall find his Belly full of Water, his Fat yellow, his Liver putrified, and his Flesh moist and waterish.

CHAP. III.

Of Sicknes in general, or the Fever amongst Sheep.

CHANGE of Pasture is a great Cure for sick Sheep; yet if you find any more particularly troubled than the rest, take Puliol-Royal, and stamping

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stamping it, mix the Juice with Water and Vinegar, the Quantity of Half a Pint, and give it the Sheep with a Horn luke-warm; and by no Means let the Sheep be much chafed: Also in these Sicknesses, the Shepherd must have a great Care to note from whence the Disease groweth; if it proceeds from Cold, then to drive his Sheep to Shelter; if from Heat, then to feed them in shady and cool Places.

CHAP. IV.

Of the general Scab, or Itch in Sheep.

THIS general Scab, or Itch in Sheep, is of all Diseases the most common among them, proceeding from rainy and wet Weather, which falling upon their Skins, if they happen to be chafed or heated after, they presently break forth into the Scab, which you shall know by a white filthy Scurf sticking upon their Skins: And the most usual Medicine for the same, which all Shepherds use, is to anoint the Place with Tar and Grease, mixt together; but, if upon the first Appearance of the Itch, you steep Puliol-Royal in Water, and wash the Skin therewith, it will preserve them from running into the Scab.

CHAP. V.

Of killing Maggots in Sheep.

IF a Sheep be troubled with Maggots, you shall take Goose Grease, Tar, and Brimstone, and mix them together on the Fire; then

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then anoint the Place therewith, and it will kill the Maggots.

CHAP. VI.

Of the red Water.

THE red Water is a poisonous Disease in Sheep, offending the Heart; and is, indeed, as the Pestilence among other Cattle: Therefore, when you find any of your Sheep infected therewith, you shall first let him Blood in the Foot between the Claws, and also under the Tail; then lay to the fore Places Rue, or Wormwood, beaten with Bay-salt, and it helpeth.

CHAP. VII.

Of Lung-sick, or any Cough or Cold.

IF your Sheep be troubled with any Sicknes in his Lungs, which you shall know by his coughing and Shortnes of Breath, you shall take Tussilago, or Colts-foot and Lung-wort; and, stamping them, strain the Juice into a little Honey and Water, and give it the Sheep to drink.

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CHAP. VIII.

Of the Worm in the Claw of the Sheep, or any other Part.

THIS Worm breedeth commonly before, between the Claw of the Foot; but wheresoever it breedeth, it is known by the Head, which is like a Tuft of Hair, and will stick forth in a Bunch.

The Cure.

The Cure is, to slit the Foot, and draw out the Worm, without breaking it; then anoint the Place with Tar and Tallow mixt together, for Tar simply of itself will draw too much.

CHAP. IX.

Of the Wildfire in Sheep.

THIS Disease, which is called the Wildfire, is a very infectious Sickness, and will endanger the whole Flock; but, howsoever incurable it is held, yet it is certain, that if you take Chervile, and stamping it with old Ale, make a Salve thereof, and anoint the Sore therewith, it will kill the Fire, and set the Sheep safe: And though some, for this Disease, bury the first infected Sheep alive, with his Heels upwards, before the Sheep-cote Door, yet this Medicine hath been ever found more effectual.

CHAP.

C H A P. X.

Of the Diseases of the Gall; as Choler, Jaundice, and such like.

TH E S E Diseases are known by the Yellowness of the Sheep's Skin.

The Cure.

The Cure is, to take Plantain and Lettuce; and stamping them together, mix their Juice with Vinegar, and give Half a Pint to a Sheep to drink.

C H A P. XI.

Of the tough Phlegm, or stopping in Sheep.

IF your Sheep be stop't in the Head, Breast or Wessand, either with tough Phlegm or other cold Humours, which you shall know by the running of the Nostrils; then take the Powder of Puliol-Royal, and mixing it with clarified Honey, dissolve it in warm Water, the Quantity of Half a Pint; then give it the Sheep to drink, and it will loosen the Phlegm.

C H A P. XII.

Of broken Bones in Sheep, or Bones out of Joint.

IF your Sheep chance to break a Leg, or have any other Bone misplaced, you shall after you have set it strait and right again, first bathe it
with

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with Oil and Wine; then, dipping a Cloth in molten Patch-grease, roll it about, and splint it as Occasion shall serve, and so let it remain nine Days; then dress it again, and at the End of the next nine Days the Sheep will be able to go.

CHAP. XIII.

Of any Sickneſs in Lambs.

IF your Lamb be ſick, you ſhall give it Mare's Milk, or Goat's Milk, or the own Dam's Milk mixt with Water, to drink, and keep it very warm.

CHAP. XIV.

Of the Sturdy, turning Evil, or More-found.

THESE Diſeaſes proceed from Rankneſs of Blood, which offendeth the Brain and other inward Parts.

The Cure.

The Cure then is to let the Sheep Blood in the Eye-veins, Temple-veins, and through the Noſtrils; then to rub the Places with young Nettles bruised.

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CHAP. XV.

Of Diseases in the Eyes; as the Hæm, Dimness, or any Soreness.

IF your Sheep have any Imperfection in his Eyes, you shall drop the Juice of Celandine into them, and it is a present Help.

CHAP. XVI.

Of Water in a Sheep's Belly.

IF a Sheep have Water in his Belly, between the outward Flesh and the Rim, then you may safely adventure to let it forth by making a little Hole through the Flesh, and putting in a Quill; but, if it be between the Rim and the Bag, then it is incurable, for you must by no Means cut the Rim asunder: When the Water is let forth, you shall stitch up the Hole, and anoint it with Tar and Butter mixt together. This Water, if it remain in the Body, will rot the Sheep.

CHAP. XVII.

Of the tag'd or belt Sheep.

A Sheep is said to be tag'd or belt, when by a continual Squire running out of his Ordure, he bewrayeth his Tail in such wise, that through the

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the Heat of the Dung it scaldeth and breedeth the Scab therein.

The Cure.

The Cure is, with a Pair of Sheers to cut away the Tags, and to lay the Sore bare and raw ; then to throw Earth dry'd upon it, and after that Tar and Goose-Grease mixt together.

C H A P. XVIII.

Of the Pox in Sheep.

THE Pox in Sheep are small red Pimples, like Purples rising on the Skin, and they are infectious.

The Cure.

The Cure is, to take Rosemary, and boil the Leaves in Vinegar ; then bathe the Sores therewith, and it will heal them. Change of Pasture is good for this Disease, and you shall also separate the sick from the sound.

C H A P. XIX.

Of the Wood-evil, or Cramp.

THIS Disease is Weakness or Straitning of the Sinews, got by Colds and Surfeits. It is very mortal, and will run through a whole Flock.

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The Cure.

The Cure is, to take Cinque-foil, or five-leaved Grass, and boil it in Wine; then give the Sheep a Pint thereof to drink; keep him warm, and chafe his Legs with Oil and Vinegar.

CHAP. XX.

Of making an Ewe to love her own Lamb, or any other Ewe's Lamb.

IF an Ewe grow unnatural, and will not take to her Lamb, after she hath yeaned it, you shall take a little of the Clean of the Ewe, which is the Bed in which the Lamb lay, and force the Ewe to eat it, or at least chew it in her Mouth, and she will fall to love it naturally; but if an Ewe have cast her Lamb, and you would have her take to another Ewe's Lamb, you shall take the Lamb which is dead, and with it rub and daub the live Lamb all over, and so put it to the Ewe, and she will take as natural to it, as if it were her own.

CHAP. XXI.

Of licking up Poison.

IF a Sheep chance to lick up any Poison, you shall perceive it by a sudden Swelling and Reeling of the Sheep.

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The Cure.

The Cure is, as soon as you see it stagger, to open the Mouth, and you shall find one or more Blisters upon the Tongue-Roots; you shall presently break them with your Fingers, and rub them with Earth or Sage; then piis into the Sheep's Mouth, and it will do well.

C H A P. XXII.

Of Lambs yeaning sick.

IF a Lamb be yeaned sick and weak, the Shepherd shall fold it up in his Cloak, blow into the Mouth of it; and then drawing the Dam's Dugs, squirt Milk into the Mouth of it.

C H A P. XXIII.

Of making an Ewe to be easily delivered.

IF an Ewe can hardly bring forth or yeane her Lamb, you shall take Balsam-mint, or Horsemint, and put either the Juice or Powder of it into a little strong Ale; then give it the Ewe to drink, and she will yeane presently.

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CHAP. XXIV.

To fasten Sheeps Teeth.

IF a Sheep's Teeth be loose, let him Blood in his Gums and under his Tail, and then rub his Teeth with Earth, Salt and Sage.

CHAP. XXV.

Of increasng Milk in Ewes.

NOTHING increaseth Milk in Ewes more than change of Pasture and Feeding, driving them one while unto the Hills, another while to the Valleys, and where the Grass is sweetest and short, the Sheep eateth with best Appetite, there see you continue longest; and touching giving them Fitches, Dill, Anni-seeds, and such like, this change of Ground will make Milk spring much better.

CHAP. XXVI.

Of the Staggers, or Leaf-Sickness in Lambs, or elder Sheep.

THE Staggers is ingendred in Sheep, by surfeiting on Oak-leaves, Hawthorn-leaves, or such like, which Lambs are very apt unto. It is a cold, corrupt

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corrupt Blood or Phlegm, gathered together about the Brain; and, indeed, is suddenly mortal.

The Cure.

The best Cure is, to take Assafœtida, and dissolve it in warm Water; then put the Quantity of Half a Spoonful into each Ear of the Sheep or Lamb, and it is a present Remedy.

C H A P. XXVII.

Of Worms in the Guts of Sheep or Lambs.

SHEEP are as subject to Worms in their Guts and Stomach as any other Cattle whatsoever, which you shall know by beating their Bellies with their Feet, and by looking continually at their Bellies.

The Cure.

The Cure is, to take the Leaves of Coriander, and to stamp them; then mixing the Juice thereof with Honey, give it the Sheep to drink, and then chase him a little, and keep him two or three Hours fasting.

C H A P. XXVIII.

Of the Loss of the Cud.

THAT which helpeth the Loss of the Cud in Ox or Cow, the same is a present Remedy for Sheep, and is spoke of before in a former Chapter.

C H A P.

C H A P. XXIX.

Of saving Sheep from the Rot.

NOW as this Disease of Rottenness is the cruellest of all other among Sheep, and extendeth his Violence over all the Flock; nay, over Townships and Countries: And, though it be held of most Men incurable, yet good Government, and this Receipt which I shall deliver you, will not only prevent it, but preserve your Sheep safe; therefore, as soon as you perceive that any of your Sheep are tainted, you shall take Adraces, which is a certain Salt gathered from the salt Marshes in the Heat of Summer, when the Tide is going away, and leaving certain Drops of salt Water on the Grass, then the violent Heat of the Sun turns it to Salt; and, to speak briefly, all Salt made by the Violence of the Sun's Heat only, is taken for Adraces, of which there is infinite Store in *Spain*. With this Adraces rub the Mouths of all your Sheep once a Week, and you shall never need to fear the rotting of them, for it hath been well tried; and, as I imagine, the Experiment was found out from this very Ground. It is a Rule, and well known at this Day in *Lincolnshire* and in *Kent*, that upon the salt Marshes Sheep did never die of the Rot: No other Reason being known, therefore, but the licking up of that Salt; and, without Doubt, it is most infallible and most easy.

C H A P.

C H A P. XXX.

A few Precepts for the Shepherd.

IT is meet that every good and careful Shepherd know what Food is good for Sheep, and what is hurtful; that following the one, and eschewing the other, he may ever keep his Cattle in Health. The Grass that is most wholesome for Sheep, is that which hath growing in it good Store of Mellilot, Clover, Self-heal, Cinque-foil, Broom, Pympernell, and white Henbane.

The Grass which is unwholesome for Sheep, is that which hath growing amongst it, Spear-wort, Penny-wort, or Penny-grass, and any Weed which grow from Inundations or Overflows of Water; likewise, Knot-grass is not good, nor Mildew'd-grass. Of all Rots, the Hunger-rot is the worst; for it both purifieth the Flesh and Skin, and this is most incident to Field-Sheep; and to Pasture-Sheep it never happeneth. The next Rot to it, is the Pelt-rot, which cometh by great Store of Rain immediately after a Sheep is new shorn, which mildewing the Skin, corrupteth the Body; and this also is incident to Field-Sheep which want Shelter.

There be little white Snails which a Sheep will lick up, and they will soon rot him.

There will grow upon Ewe's Teats little dry Scabs, which will stop their Milk; when the Lambs suck, the Shepherd must take Care to pull them away.

A Sheep will have a Bladder of Water under his Chin sometimes, which the Shepherd must
be

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be careful to let out and lance, or the Sheep will not prosper.

It is good not to shear Sheep before *Midsummer*; for the more he sweateth in his Wool, the better, and more kindly it is.

If you will know the Age of your Sheep, look in his Mouth; and when he is one Shear, he will have two broad Teeth afore; when he is two, he will have four broad Teeth; when he is three, he will have six; and when he is four, he will have eight afore: And, after those Years, his Mouth will begin to break; for, touching that Rule of the Evenness and Unevenness of the Mouth, it is uncertain, and faileth upon many Occasions.

O

of

Of Goats.

CHAP. I.

Of Goats, and their Nature.

SEEING Goats are not of any general Use in our Kingdom, but only nourished in some wild and barren Places, where Cattle of better Profit can hardly be maintained, as in the mountainous Parts of *Wales*, in the barrenest Parts of *Cornwall* and *Devonshire*, on *Malborn Hills*, and some few about the *Peak*; I will not enter upon any large Discourse, but as briefly as I can give you their Natures and Cures.

The Nature of Goats.

You shall then know, that the Goat is a Beast of a hot, strong, and lusty Constitution; especially in the Act of Generation, that they exceed all other Cattle; delight to live on Mountains that be high, craggy, and full of Bushes, Briars, and other Woods. They will feed in any plain Pastures, but their special Delight is in brousing upon Trees. They are so nimble of Foot, that they will go in Places of greatest Danger. The Profit which cometh from them is their Milk, which is an excellent Restorative; and their Kids, which are an excellent Venison. They are in other Countries, as in *Spain*,

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Spain, the Islands of the *Azores*, and the Islands of the *Canaries*, preserved for the Chase, and for Hunting; as we preserve our Deer, both red and fallow, and make excellent Pastime.

The Shape of a Goat.

For the Shape of a Goat, he would have a large Body, and well haired; great Legs, upright Joints, not bending; a Neck plain and short; a Head small and slender; large Horns, and bending; a big Eye, and a long Beard; and his Colour White, Black, or Py'd. Some do use to Shear them, to make rough Mantles of; but it is not so with us in *England*. The She-Goat would have large Teats, big Udder, hanging Ears, and no Horns, as they have in many Places.

The ordering of Goats.

These Goats would be kept in small Flocks or Herds, as not above a Hundred in a Herd. As they must in the Heat of Summer have much Shade, so in the Winter likewise much Shelter, for they can neither endure Extremity of Heat nor Cold; especially the Violence of Winter, for that will make the She-Goat cast her Kid, or bring it forth untimely. These love Mast well, but yet you must give them other Food to mix with it. The best Time to let the Male and Female go together, is about the Beginning of *December*. If you house Goats in the Winter, let them have no Litter to lye on, but the Floor paved or gravelled; for otherwise their own Heat will annoy them; they must also be kept very cleanly, for they can endure no filthy Savours. For the young Kids, you shall in all Points order them as you do your Lambs.

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Now for their Preservation ; if they be suffered to go and chuse their own Food, they are to themselves so good Physicians, that they will seldom or never be troubled with any inward Sickness ; only the unnatural Excess of their Lust maketh them grow soon old, and so both past Use and Profit. For those particular Diseases, which accidentally fall upon them, here followeth the Cures.

C H A P. II.

Of the Pestilence in Goats, or any inward and hidden Sickness.

WHEN you perceive your Goats to droop, or look with sullen or sad Countenances, it is an assured Sign of Sickness ; but if they foam or lather at the Mouth, then it is a Sign of the Pestilence.

The Cure.

The Cure is, first to separate them from the Sound, then to let them Blood, and give them the Buds and Leaves of Celandine, with Rushes and Reeds to eat, and it is a present Remedy.

C H A P. III.

Of the Dropsy in Goats.

GOATS are very much subject unto the Dropsy, thro' their excess in drinking of Water ; the Sign whereof is a great Inflammation and Heat in the Skin.

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The Cure.

The Cure is, to seeth Wormwood in Water and Salt, and give a Pint thereof to the Goat to drink divers Mornings ; for to slit and let out the Water under the Shoulders, is not so certain and safe a Cure

CHAP. IV.

Of stopping the Teats.

THERE will ingender in the Teats of Goats a certain tough hard Phlegm, which will stop the Milk from issuing ; which to cure, you shall with your Finger and Thumb pull it away, and then anoint the Place with Honey and Goat's Milk mixt together.

CHAP. V.

Of Goats that cannot Kid.

GOATS, above other Cattle, are troubled with Hardness in Kidding, by reason that if they be chased or hunted, their Kids will turn in their Bellies ; the Remedy then to preserve them from that Danger, is to keep them quiet and untroubled, until they have kidded.

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C H A P. VI.

Of the Tetters, or dry Scab in Goats.

TO heal any Tetters, or dry Scab in Goats, take black Soap, Tar, Hog's Grease, and Brimstone; mix them well together, and anoint the Sores therewith, and it will heal them.

C H A P. VII.

Of gelding Kids in the Summer Season.

KIDS being gelt in Summer Season, as those which are late kidded must necessarily be, the Fly will be so busy with the Sore, that with their Blowings they will breed such Store of Maggots in the Wound, that it will indanger their Lives: To defend them from such Annoyance of the Fly, you shall take Soot, Tar, and thick Cream, and mix them well together; then anoint the Wound therewith, and it will both heal it, and keep the Fly away.

C H A P. VIII.

Of the Itch in Goats.

IF your Goats be troubled with any Itch, so that they cannot feed for clawing and biting themselves, you shall wash their Skins with

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with old Chamberlye and green Copperas, well boyled together, and it will kill the Itch.

C H A P. IX.

Of the Tuel-stopping in Goats.

GOATS, when they are sucking on their Dams, or when they are new kidded, will commonly have a great Lax or Squirt; so that the Ordure which cometh from them, if it be not well cleansed and taken from them, it will with their own natural Heat so bake and dry, that it will stop up their Tuels, so that they cannot dung, which if it be not helped, the Kid will die.

The Cure.

The Cure is, to cleanse the Place, and open the Tuel; then put into it an Inch or thereabouts of a small Candle's End, dipt in Hony, and then anoint all the Tuel over with Capon's Grease.

CHAP.

C H A P. X.

Of the Staggers, or Reeling-evil, in Goats.

IF your Goats be troubled with the Staggers or Reeling-evil, which is a Disease bred in them by the violent Heat of the Sun, you shall take Bay-salt and Verjuice, and mix them together, and give the Goat Half a Pint thereof to drink; or else take Houseleek and Dragons, of each a like, some Grounds of Ale, with a little new Milk; stamp the Herbs, and then mingle them together; then put thereto a few Geves grossly beaten, and then boil it again; then cool it, and give the sick Goat three or four Spoonfuls thereof to drink, and it will cure her.

Now, for any other Infirmities which shall happen unto Goats, you may cure them with the same Medicines which you cure Sheep, for their Natures do not much differ.

Of

Of Swine.

CHAP. I.

Of all Manner of Swine; their Nature, Use, Shapes, and Preservation.

Although Swine are accounted troublesome, noisome, unruly, and great Ravenors; as, indeed, their Natures are not much different from such Qualities, yet the Utility and Profit of them will easily wipe off those Offences: For from the Husbandman he taketh Pulse, Chaff, Barn-dust, Garbage, and the Weeds of his Yard; and from the Housewife her Chaff, Swillings, Whey, washing of Tubs, and such like, with which he will live and keep a good State of Body very sufficiently: And, though he is accounted good in no Place but the Dish only, yet there he is so lovely and so wholesome, that all other Faults may be borne with.

He is by Nature greedy; given much to root up Grounds, and tear down Fences; he is very lcherous, and in that Act tedious and brutish; he is subject to much Anger, and the Fight of the Boars is exceeding mortal: They can by no Means indure Storms, Winds, or foul Weather; they are excellent Observers of their own Homes, and exceeding great Lovers one of another; so that they will die upon any Beast that offendeth their Fellows.

Now,

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Now, touching the Choice of Swine, you shall understand that no Country in *England* breedeth naturally better Swine one then another; but, if any have Pre-eminence, then I must prefer *Leicestershire*, and some Parts of *Northamptonshire*, and Clay Countries bordering *Leicestershire*; and the Reason I take to be, their great Multiplicity of Grain, especially Beans and Pulse. For the Mass Countries, though they are good Feeders, they are no large Breeders; whence it comes that your wild Swine is ever your least Swine, but your sweetest Bacon. But if the Race and Keeping be alike, the Proportion and Goodness will be alike: Therefore, in the Choice of your Swine, chiefly the Boars and Sows which you breed of, let them be long and large of Body, deep sided, deep bellied, thick Thighs, and short Legs; for, though the long legg'd Swine appear a goodly Beast, yet he but cozeneth the Eye, and is not so profitable to the Butcher; high Claws, thick Neck, a short and strong Groin, and a good thick Chine, well set with strong Bristles. The Colour is best, which is all of one Piece; as all White, or all Sanded; the Py'd are the worst, and most apt to take Meazles; the Black is tolerable, but our Kingdom, through the Coldness, breedeth them seldom.

The Use and Profit of Swine.

The Use and Profit of Swine is only (as the Husbandman saith) for the Roof, which is Bacon; for the Spit, which is Pork, Sows and Puddings; and for Breed, which is their Pigs only. To have too many Sows in a Yard is not good, for their increase and bringing forth is so great, that they will for Want of Food eat one another. A Sow
will

will bring forth Pigs three Times a Year ; namely, at the End of every ten Weeks : And the Numbers are great which they will bring forth, for I have known one Sow have twenty Pigs at one Litter ; twelve, fourteen, and sixteen are very common, yet a Sow can bring up no more Pigs then she hath Teats ; therefore look how many she hath, and so many Pigs preserve of the best, the rest cast away, or put to other Sows which want, yet give suck. A Sow will bring Pigs from one Year, till she be seven Years old. The Pigs which you rear, after you have chosen the best for Boars or Sows to breed on, geld the rest, both Males and Females. The Males will make goodly Hogs, which are excellent Bacon or Pork ; and the Females, which are called Spade-Gelts, will do the like, and breed a great deal more Grease in their Bodies ; whence it comes that the Husbandman esteems one Spade-Gelt, before two Hogs. Young Shoots, which are Swine of three Quarters, or but one Year old, are the daintiest Pork.

Now for the Preservation of Swine, it is contained in their Government and Food, and is all that belongeth to the Office of the Swineherd. The orderliest Feeding of Swine (when you keep them but in good State of Body, and not seek to fat them) in the Morning early, when you unstye them, is to give them Draffe, Pulse, or other Garbage, with Swillings in the Troughs ; and when they have eaten it to drive them to the Field, where they may graze and root for their Food. Of Grounds, the soft Marsh and moorish Grounds are the best, where they may get the Roots of Sedge-reeds, Rushes, Knot-grass, and such like, which is wholesome for Swine ; of the Fallow or Tythe-Field, where they may root at Pleasure, and by killing the Weed, bring Profit to
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the Earth : And, at the Fall of the Leaf, it is good to drive them to Hedges, where they may get Haws, Hips, Sloes, Crabs, or such Fruit, which is also very wholesome : Then the poorer Sort will gather their Fruits, and keep them safe to feed their Swine with all the Winter. When Evening cometh, you shall drive your Swine Home ; and then filling their Troughs with Draffe and Swillings, let them fill their Bellies, and then stye them up, so shall you keep them from doing other Hurts or Injuries. If once in a Fortnight you mix with your Swillings some Radle or red Oaker, it will preserve them wonderfully from Meazles, and all inward Infections ; and thus much for the general Discourse of Swine : Now I will proceed to their particular Infirmities, and other Busineses.

C H A P. II.

Of the Fever, or any hidden Sicknes in Swine.

TH E R E is no Beast maketh his Sicknes so apparent as the Swine ; for when he findeth any Grief, or Distemperature in his Body, he presently droopeth, forsakes his Meat, and will not eat till he find in himself a perfect Recovery.

The Cure.

Therefore, when you shall so find him to forsake his Meat, you shall first let him Blood under his Tail and under his Ears ; and, if they bleed not freshly enough, you shall beat them with a
small

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small Stick, and that will bring forth the Blood ; then wrap about the Wounds the Bark of a young Osier, and then keep him warm, and give him to drink warm Swillings, well mixt with Barley Meal and red Oaker.

C H A P. III.

Of the Murrain, Pestilence, or Cathar, in Swine.

THESE Diseases being all of one Nature, are very much incident to Swine, and spring from many Grounds ; as from Corruption in Blood ingendred by the eating of rotten Fruit, or too much Butcher's Garbage, and many Times by eating too rank Grass, wherein is much Hemlock : The particular Signs are, moist Eyes, and their Heads borne on each Side ; but their general Knowledge is, their Fastings and Mortality.

The Cure.

The Cure is, to give them in warm Wash Hen's Dung, and boil'd Liverwort, with a little red Oaker.

C H A P. IV.

Of the Gall in Swine.

SWINE will often have an over-flowing of the Gall, because Choler is much powerful in them, which you shall know by a Swelling that will rise under their Jaws.

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The Cure.

The Cure is, to stamp Gallwort, or Saffron, and mix it with Honey and Water; then straining it, give it the Swine to drink by a Pint at a Time.

C H A P. V.

Of the Measles in Swine.

THIS Disease of all others is most common in Swine, and with most Ease helped.

The Cure.

The Cure is, you shall take the oldest Urine that you can get, and mix it with red Oaker till it be thick, and about the Quantity of an Ale Quart; then mix it with a Gallon of warm sweet Whey, and give it the Swine to drink, after he hath been kept all Night fasting.

C H A P. VI.

Of Imposthumes in any Part of a Swine.

SWINE will have Imposthumes in any Parts of their Bodies; as under their Throats, their Ears, Bellies, and often upon their Sides.

The Cure.

The Cure is, if they be soft to launce them, and let out the Matter, and then heal them with
Tar

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Tar and Butter ; but if they be not soft, then let the Swine Blood under the Tongue, and rub all his Mouth, Chaps and Groin, with Wheat, Meal and Salt, and the Imposthume will go away.

CHAP. VII.

Of Vomitting in Swine.

IF your Swine do vomit and cast up his Meat, you shall give him splited Beans to eat, and they will strengthen his Stomach.

CHAP. VIII.

Of Leanness, Mistle, Scurf, and Manginess in Swine.

THESSE Diseases proceed from Corruption of Blood, ingendred by lying wet in their Sties, having filthy, rotten Litter, or much Scarcity of Meat.

The Cure.

The Cure is, first to let the Swine Blood under the Tail, then to take a Wool-card, and to comb off all the Scurf and Filth from the Swine's Back, even till his Skin bleed ; then take Tar, Hog's Grease and Brimstone, and mixing them well together, anoint the Swine therewith ; then let the

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the Sty be mended, his Litter be sweet, and give him good warm Food, and the Swine will be fat and sound very suddenly.

C H A P. IX.

Of the Sleeping-evil in Swine.

SWINE are much subject to this Disease in the Summer Time, and you shall know it by their continual sleeping, and neglecting to eat their Meat.

The Cure.

The Cure is, to house them up, and keep them fasting twenty-four Hours; then in the Morning, when Hunger pincheth them, to give them to drink Water, in which is stamp'd good Store of Stonecrop; which, as soon as they have drank, they will vomit and cast it up, and that is a present Remedy.

C H A P. X.

Of Pain in the Milt.

SWINE are often troubled with Pain in their Milts or Spleens, which proceedeth from the eating of Malt, when they are first put thereunto, through their over-greedy eating thereof, and is known by a reeling and going on one Side.

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The Cure.

The Cure is, to give them the Juice of Wormwood, in a little honey'd Water, to drink, and it will allwage the Pain.

CHAP. XI.

Of the Unnaturalness of Sows.

MANY Sows do prove so unnatural, that they will devour their Pigs when they have farrow'd them, which springeth from an unnatural Greediness in them; which to help, you must watch her when she farroweth, and take away the Pigs as they fall; then take the Wreckling, or worst Pig, and anoint it all over with the Juice of Stonecrop, and so give it the Sow again; and, if she devour it, it will make her cast and vomit so extreemly, that the Pain of the Surfeit will make her loath to do the like again. But of all Cures, the best for such an unnatural Beast is to feed her well, and then kill her.

CHAP. XII.

Of the Lax or Flux in Hogs.

FOR the Lax or Flux in Swine, you shall give them Verjuice and Milk mixt together to drink, and then feed them with Food; as split-
ted

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ted Beans, Acorns, or Acorn-husks. This is also excellent, and approved for young Pigs and Shoots, when they have any scouring.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the lugging of Swine with Dogs.

IF your Swine be extreemly lugged and bitten with Dogs, to prevent the Ranckling and Imposthumation of the Sore, you shall anoint it with Vinegar, Soap, and Tallow mixt together, and it will cure the same.

CHAP. XIV.

Of the Pox in Swine.

THE Pox is a filthy and infectious Disease in Swine, proceeding from corrupt Blood, ingendered by Poverty, wet Lying, Lowfiness, and such like, and the Swine can never prosper which hath them.

The Cure.

The Cure is, to give him first to drink two Spoonfuls of *London Treacle*, in a Pint of honey'd Water, which will expel the Infection outwardly; then to anoint the Sores with Brimstone and Boar's Grease mixt together, and so separate the Sick from the Sound.

CHAP.

CHAP. XV.

*Of killing Maggots in the Ears, or other Parts
of Swine.*

IF Maggots shall breed in the Ears of your Swine, which have been lugged with Dogs, for want of good looking unto, as often it happeneth, you shall take either the sweetest Wort you can get, or else Honey, and anoint the Sores therewith, and the Maggots presently will fall off and die.

CHAP. XVI.

*Of feeding Swine exceeding fat, either for Bacon or
Lard.*

DIVERS Men, according to the Nature of divers Countries, have divers Ways in feeding of their Swine ; as those which live near unto Woods and Places where Store of Mast is, turn their Swine unto the Mast for six or eight Weeks. and then having got Flesh and Fatness on their Backs do bring them Home, and put them up in Sties, and then feed them for ten Days or a Fortnight after with old dry Pease, giving them oft in the Day a little at once, with Water, as much as they will drink ; for this will harden the Flesh and Fat so, that it will not consume when it comes to boiling. This Manner of Feeding is good, and not to be disliked.

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The feeding of Swine in Champain Countries.

Now, the feeding of Swine in Champain Countries, which are far from Woods, is in this Manner: First, you shall tie up those Swine which you intend to feed, and let them not come out of the same until they be fed, but have their Food and Water brought unto them. Now the first two Days you shall give them nothing; the third Day, you shall early in the Morning, give them a pretty Quantity of dry Pease or Beans; at Noon you shall give them as much more; at Four o'Clock as much more; and when you go to Bed as much more, but all that Day no Water. The next Day you shall feed them again at the same Hours, and set Water by them that they may drink at their own Pleasures; then twice or thrice a Week, as your Provision will serve you, it is good to fill their Bellies with sweet Whey, Butter-milk, or warm Wash, but by no Means scant the Proportion of their Pease; and, by thus doing, you shall feed a Swine fat enough for the Slaughter, in four or five Weeks.

Of feeding at the Reek.

There be other Husbandmen in Champain Countries, as in *Leicestershire*, and such like, that put their Swine to Pease Reeks, or Stacks, set in the Fields near unto Water Furrows or Rundles, so that they may let the Water into the Stack Yard; then Morning and Evening cut a Cutting of the Stack or Reek, and spread the Reaps amongst the Swine: This Manner of Feeding is best for small Porkers, and will fat them very reasonable in three Weeks or a Month. If you feed Sheep amongst your
Porkers,

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Porkers, it is very good, and practised daily by many; for by that Means you shall not loose any of your Grain, and what your Sheep cannot gather up, your Porkers will.

Of feeding of Swine, in or about great Cities.

Now, for such as live in, or near about great Cities or Towns; as *London, York*, or such like, and have neither great Store of Mast, nor great Store of Grain; yet they have a Manner of feeding as good, and somewhat more speedier then any of the other, only the Bacon is not so sweet or toothsome; and thus it is: They stie up their Fatlings, as is before-said, and then take Chandler's Graves, which is the Dregs and Offall of rendred Tallow; as hard Skins, Kells, and fleshy Lumps, which will not melt; together with other course Skins of the Tallow, Suet, or Kitchen-fee, and mixing it in warm Wash, give it the Swine to eat three or four Times in the Day, and it will suddenly puff him up with Fatness; then bestow on every Swine a Bushel of dry Pease to harden his Flesh, and you may then kill them at your Pleasure. The only Danger of this Food is, it will at first sometimes make a Swine scour, especially young Pigs, if they eat it; but, as soon as you perceive such a Fault, give unto your elder Swine Milk and Verjuice, and to your sucking Pigs Verjuice only.

Of feeding Hogs for Lard, or Boars for Brawn.

Now, lastly, the best feeding of a Swine for Lard, or a Boar for Brawn, is to feed them the first Week with Barley, sodden till it breaks, and put in such a Quantity that it may ever be given sweet;
then

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then after to feed them with raw Malt from the Floor, before it be dried, till they be fat enough ; and then for a Week after to give them dry Pease or Beans, to harden their Flesh Let their Drink be the washing of Hogsheds or Ale Barrels, or sweet Whey, and let them have Plenty thereof. This Manner of Feeding breeds the whitest, fattest, and best Flesh that may be, as hath been approved by the best Husbands.

Of Conies.

C H A P. I.

Of the tame rich Cony ; his Nature, Choice, Profit, and Preservation.

ALL Sorts of Conies may as well be kept tame as wild, and do above other Beasts delight in Imprisonment and Solitariness, which proceedeth from the Strength of Melancholy in their Nature ; being Creatures of so much Participation of the Earth, that their Delight is to live in Holes, Rocks, and other dark Caverns. The Males are given to much Cruelty, and would kill the young Rabbits, if they could come to them ; whence it proceedeth, that the Females, after they have kindled, hide their young Ones, and close up their Holes, so that the Buck-Cony may not find them

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them. The Females, or Doe-Conies, are wonderful in their Increase, and bring forth young Ones every Month ; therefore, when you keep them tame in Boxes, you must observe to watch them, as soon as they have kindled, to put them to the Buck, or otherwise they will mourn, and hardly bring up their young Ones.

Of Boxes for tame Conies.

The Boxes in which you shall keep your tame Conies, would be made of thin Wainscot Boards, some two Feet square and one Foot high, and that Square must be divided into two Rooms ; a greater Room, with open Windows of Wire, through which the Cony may feed ; and a lesser Room without Light, in which the Cony may lodge and kindle, and before them both a Trough, in which you may put Meat and other Necessaries for the Cony : And thus you may make Box upon Box in divers Stories, keeping your Bucks by themselves, and your Does by themselves, except it be such Does as have not bred, and then you may let a Buck lodge with them : Also when your Doe hath kindled one Nest, and then kindleth another, you shall take the first from her, and put them together in a separate Box, amongst Rabbits of their own Age, provided that the Box be not pestered, but that they may have Ease and Liberty.

Of the Choice of rich Conies.

Now, for the Choice of these tame, rich Conies : You shall not, as in other Cattle, look to their Shape, but to their Richness; only elect your Bucks the largest and goodliest Conies you can get ; and for the Richness of the Skin, that is accounted the
richest

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richest which hath the equalest Mixture of black and white Hair together, yet the Black rather shadowing the White, then the White any Thing at all over-mastering the Black; for a black Skin with a few silver Hairs is much richer, then a white Skin with a few black Hairs: But, as I said before, to have them equally or indifferently mixt, is the best above all others. The Fur would be thick, deep, smooth, and shining; and a black Coat without silver Hairs, though it be not reckon'd a rich Coat, yet it is to be preferred before a White, a Py'd, a Yellow, a Dun, or a Grey.

Of the Profit of rich Conies.

Now, for the Profit of these rich Conies, (for unless they did far-away, and by many Degrees exceed the Profit of all other Conies, they were not worthy the Charge which must be bestowed upon them) it is this: First, every one of the rich Conies which are killed in Seaton, as from *Michaelmas* until after *Candlemas*, is worth any five other Conies; for they are of Body much fatter and larger, and when another Skin is worth Two-pence or Three-pence at the most, they are worth Two Shillings, or Two Shillings and Six-pence: Again, they increase oftner, and bring forth more Rabbits at one kindling then any wild Cony doth; they are ever ready at Hand for the Dish, Winter and Summer, without Charge of Nets, Ferrets, or other Engines, and give their Bodies *gratis*; for their Skins will ever pay their Master's Charge, with a most large Interest.

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Of the Feeding and Preservation of Conies.

Now for the Feeding and Preservation of these rich Conies, it is nothing so costly or troublesome as many have imagined, and as some, ignorant in the Skill of Keeping them, have made the World think; for the best Food you can feed a Cony with, is the sweetest, shortest, softest and best Hay you can get, of which one Load will serve two Hundred Couples a Year; and out of the Stock of two Hundred, you may spend in your House two Hundred, and sell in the Market two Hundred more, yet maintain the Stock good, and answer every ordinary Casualty. This Hay put in little cloven Sticks, so that they may with Ease reach it, and pull it out of the same; yet so, as they may not scatter nor waste any. In the Troughs under their Boxes you shall put sweet Oats, and their Water; and this should be their ordinary and constant Food where-with you shall feed your Conies, for all other should be used but physically, for the Preservation of their Health: As thus; you shall twice or thrice in a Fortnight, for the cooling of their Bodies, give them Greens; as Mallows, Clover-grass, Sower-docks, Blades of green Corn, Cabbage or Colwort Leaves, and such like, all which cooleth and nourisheth exceedingly. Some use to give them sometimes sweet Grains, but that must be used very seldom, for nothing sooner rotteth a Cony.

You must also have great Care that when you cut any Grass for them that are Weeds, that there grow no young Hemlock amongst it; for though they will eat it with all Greediness, yet it is a present Poison, and kills suddenly. You must also have an especial Care every Day to make their Boxes sweet and clean; for the strong Savour of their Ordure and

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Piss

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Piss is so violent, that it will both annoy themselves and those which shall be frequent amongst them.

Of the Rot in Conies.

Now for the Infirmities which are incident unto them, they are but two: The first is Rotteneſs, which cometh by giving them too much green Meat; or gathering their Greens, and giving it them with the Dew on: Therefore let them have it but ſeldom, and then the Dryneſs of the Hay will ever drink up the Moiſture, knit them, and keep them ſound without Danger.

Of Madneſs in Conies.

The next is a certain Rage or Madneſs, ingendered by corrupt Blood, ſprinkling from the Rankneſs of their Keeping. You ſhall know it by their wallowing and tumbling with their Heels upward, and leaping in their Boxes.

The Cure.

The Cure is, to give them Hare-thiſtle to eat, and it will heal them.

And thus much of the tame rich Cony, and his Properties.

Of

Of Poultry.

CHAP. I.

Containing the ordering, fattening, cramming and curing of all Infirmities in Poultry; as Cocks, Hens, Chickens, Capons, Geese, Turkeys, Pheasants, Partridges, Quails, House-Doves, and all Sorts of Fowl whatsoever.

Of the Dunghil-Cock, Hen, Chicken and Capon.

YOU shall understand, that the Dunghil-Cock (for the Fighting-Cock deserveth a much larger and particular Discourse) is a Fowl, of all other Birds, the most manly, stately and majesticall; very tame and familiar with the Man, and naturally inclined to live and prosper in habitable Houses. He delighteth in open and liberal Plains, where he may lead forth his Hens into green Pastures, and under Hedges, where they may warm and bathe themselves in the Sun; for to be pent up in walled Places, or in paved Courts, is most unnatural unto them, neither will they prosper therein.

Of the Choice and Shape of the Cock.

Now of the Choice and Shape of the Dunghil-Cock, he would be of a large and well-sized Body, long from the Head to the Rump, and thick in the Garth. His Neck would be long, loose, and curiously bending it; and his Body being straight, and high erected, as the Faulcon and other Birds of Prey are. His Comb, Wattles, and Throat would
be

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be large, great Compass, ragged, and very scarlet red. His Eyes round and great, the Colour answering the Colour of his Plume or Mail ; as Grey with Grey, Red with Red, or Yellow with Yellow. His Bill would be crooked, sharp, and strongly set on to his Head, the Colour being suitable with the Colour of the Feathers on his Head. His Main, or Neck Feathers, would be very long, bright and shining, covering from his Head to his Shoulders. His Legs straight, and of a strong Beam ; with large long Spurs, sharp and a little bending, and the Colour Black, Yellow, or Blewish. His Claws short, strong, and well wrinkled. His Tail long, and covering his Body very closely ; and for the general Colour of the Dunghil-Cock it would be Red, for that is medicinal, and oft used in Restoratives. This Cock should be valiant within his own Walk, and if he be a little knavish he is so much the better. He would be oft crowing, and busy in scratching the Earth, to find out Worms and other Food for his Hens.

Of the Hen, her Choice and Shape.

Now for the Hen, if she be a good one she should not differ much from the Nature of the Cock ; but be valiant, vigilant and laborious, both for herself and her Chickens. In Shape, the biggest and largest are the best, every Proportion answering these before described of the Cock ; only instead of her Comb, she should have upon her Crown a high thick Tuft of Feathers. To have many and strong Claws is good, but to want Hinder-claws is better ; for they oft break the Eggs, and such Hens sometimes prove unnatural. It is not good to chuse a crowing Hen, for they are neither good Breeders nor good Layers. If you chuse Hens to sit, chuse the
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the elder, for they be constant, and will sit out their Times: And if you will chuse Hens to lay, chuse the youngest, for they are lusty and prone to the Act of Ingendering; but for neither Purpose chuse a fat Hen, for if you set her, she will forsake her Nest; and if you keep her to lay, she will lay her Eggs without Shells. Besides, a fat Hen will wax slothful, and neither delight in the one, nor in the other Act of Nature; such Hens then are ever fitter for the Dish than the Hen-house.

Of setting Hens.

The best Time to set Hens, to have the best, largest and most kindly Chickens, is in *February*, for one Brood of *March* Chickens is worth three Broods of any other. You may set Hens from *March* till *October*, and have good Chickens; but not after by any Means, for the Winter is a great Enemy to their Breeding. A Hen doth sit twenty-one Days just, and then hatcheth; but Peahens, Turkies, Geese, Ducks, and other Water-fowl, sit thirty: So that if you set your Hen, as you may do, upon any of their Eggs, you must set her upon them nine Days before you set her upon her own. A Hen will cover nineteen Eggs well, and that is the most in true Rule she should cover; but upon what Number soever you set her, let it be odd, for the Eggs will lie round, close, and in even Proportion together. It is good when you lay your Eggs first under your Hens, to mark the upper Side of them, and then to watch the Hen, to see if she busy herself to turn them from the one Side to the other; which if you find she doth not, then when she riseth from her Eggs to feed or bathe herself, you must supply that Office, and turn every Egg yourself, and esteem your Hen of so much the less Value for the Use of Breeding. Be sure
that

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that the Eggs which you lay under her be new and sound, which you may know by their Heaviness, Fulness, and Clearness, if you hold them up betwixt the Sun and your Eye-sight. You must by no Means, at any Time, raise your Hen from her Nest, for that will make her utterly forsake it.

Choice of Eggs.

Now for helping a Hen to hatch her Eggs, or doing that which should be her Office, it is unnecessary, and shall be much better to be forborne then any Way used; or to make doubt of bringing forth, or to think the Hen sitteth too long, as many foolish, curious Housewives do, if you be sure you set her upon sound Eggs, is frivolous; but, if you set her upon unsound Eggs, then blame yourself both of the Loss and Injury done to the Hen, in her Loss of Labour.

A Hen will be a good sitter, from the second Year of her laying to the fifth, but hardly any longer. You shall observe ever when your Hen riseth from her Nest, to have Meat and Water ready for her, least straying too far to seek her Food, she let her Eggs cool too much, which is very hurtful. In her Absence you shall stir up the Straw of her Nest, and make it soft and handsome, and lay the Eggs in Order as she left them. Do not in the Election of your Eggs chuse those which are monstrous great, for they many Times have two Yolks, and though some write that such Eggs will bring out two Chickens, yet they are deceived; for if they bring forth two, they are commonly most abortive and monstrous. To perfume the Nest with Brimstone is good, but with Rosemary is much better. To set Hens in
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the Winter Time in Stoves or Ovens is of no Use with us in *England*, and though they may by that Means bring forth, yet will the Chickens be never good nor profitable ; but, like the planting of Lemon and Pomegranate Trees, the Fruit will come a great deal short of the Charges. When your Hen, at any Time, is absent from her Nest, you must have great Care to see that the Cock come not to sit upon the Eggs (as he will offer to do) for he will endanger to break them, and make her love her Nest worse.

Of Chickens.

As soon as your Chickens be hatcht, if any be weaker than another, you shall lap them in Wool, and let them have the Air of the Fire, and it will strengthen them. To perfume them with a little Rosemary is very wholesome also : And thus you may in a Sieve keep the first hatcht Chickens till the rest be disclosed (for Chickens would have no Meat for two Days) and some Shells being harder then another, they will take so much Distance of Time in opening ; yet, unless the Chickens be weak, or the Hen rude, it is not amiss to let them alone under her, for she will nourish them most kindly. After two Days is past, the first Meat you give them should be very small Oatmeal, some dry, and some steeped in Milk, or else fine Wheat-bread Crumbs ; and after they have got Strength, then Curds, Cheese-parings, Wheat-bread Crusts soak'd in Milk or Drink, Barley-meal, or Wheat-bread scalded, or any such-like soft Meat that is small, and will easily be divided. It is good to keep Chicks one Fortnight in the House, and after to suffer them to go abroad with the Hen to worm, for that is very wholesome.

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To chop green Chives amongst your Chickens Meat, will preserve them from the Rye, and other Diseases in the Head ; neither must you at any Time let your Chickens want Water, for if they be forc'd to drink in Puddles, it will breed the Pip : Also, to feed upon Tares, Darnell, or Cockell, is very dangerous for young Chickens.

Of feeding and craming Chickens.

You may by these Foods before - said, feed Chickens very fat under their Dams : But, if you will have fat cram'd Chickens, you shall coop them up when the Dam forsakes them ; and the best Crams for them is Wheat-meal and Milk, made into Dough, and then the Crams steeped in Milk and so thrust down their Throats ; but, in any Case let the Crams be small and well wet for fear of choaking. Fourteen Days will feed a Chicken sufficiently. And thus much briefly for your Breed.

Of preserving Eggs.

Now, because Eggs of themselves are a singular Profit, you shall understand that the best Way to preserve or keep them long, is, as some think, to lay them in good Straw, and cover them close ; but that is too cold, and besides will make them musty : Others will lay them in Bran, but that is too hot, and will make them putrify : And others will lay them in Salt, but that makes them waste and diminish. The best Way then to keep them most sweet, most sound, and most full, is, only to keep them in a Heap of old Malt, close and well covered all over, or in Wood-ashes ; but be sure to always put them on their Ends, and turn them once in a Fortnight, and they will keep three or four Months
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in a dry Place, neither too hot nor too cold; and if an Egg lays on the Side it will rot soon.

Of gathering Eggs.

You shall gather your Eggs up once a Day, and leave in the Nest but the Nest-Egg, and no more; and that would ever be in the Afternoon, when you have seen every Hen come from her Nest severally. Some Hens will by their Cackling tell you when they have laid, but some will lay mute; therefore you must let your own Eye be your Instructor.

Of the Capon, when to carve him, &c.

Now, touching the Capon, which is the gelt Cock-Chicken, you shall understand that the best Time to carve or geld him, is as soon as the Dam hath left them, if the Stones be come down, or else as soon as they begin to crow: For the Art of Carving itself, it is both common and easy, and much sooner to be learned by seeing one carved, then by any Demonstration in Writing.

A Capon to lead Chickens.

These Capons are of two Uses: The one is to lead Chickens, Ducklings, young Turkeys, Peahens, Pheasants, and Partridges, which he will do altogether, both naturally and kindly; and, thro' Largeness of his Body, will brood or cover easily thirty, or five and thirty. He will lead them forth safely, and defend them against Kites, or Buzzards, better then the Hens; therefore, the Way to make him to take unto them, is, with a fine small Briar, or else sharp Nettles, at Night to beat and
sting

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sting all his Breast and Nether-parts, and then in the Dark to seat the Chickens under him, whose Warmth taketh away his Smart. He will fall much in love with them; and whensoever he proveth unkind, you must sting or beat him again, and this will make him he will never forsake them.

Of feeding or cramming Capons.

The other Use of Capons, is, to feed for the Dish; as either at the Barn-doors, with Craps of Corn and the Chavings of Pulse; or else in Pens in the House, by cramming them, which is the most dainty. The best Way then to cram a Capon (setting all strange Inventions apart) is to take Barley-meal reasonably sifted, and mixing it with new Milk, make it into a good stiff Dough; then make it into long Crams, biggest in the Midst, and small at both Ends, and then wetting them in luke-warm Milk, give the Capon a full gorgeful thereof, three Times a Day, Morning, Noon and Night; and he will in a Fortnight or three Weeks, be as fat as any Man need to eat.

As for mixing their Crams with Sweet-wort, Hog's-grease, or Sallad-oil, they are by Experience found to breed Loath in the Birds, and not to feed at all: Only keep this Observation, not to give your Capon new Meat until the first be put over; and, if you find your Capon something hard of Digestion, then you shall sift your Meal finer; for the finer your Meal is, the sooner it will pass through their Bodies: And thus much for the Capon. Now for their Infirmities, they follow in Order.

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CHAP. II.

Of the Pip in Poultry.

THE Pip is a white thin Scale, growing on the Tip of the Tongue, and will make Poultry that they cannot feed. It is easy to be discerned, and proceedeth generally from drinking Puddle-water, from Want of Water, or from eating filthy Meat.

The Cure.

The Cure is, to pull off the Scale with your Nail, and then rub the Tongue with Salt.

CHAP. III.

Of the Roup in Poultry.

THE Roup is a filthy Bile or Swelling on the Rump of Poultry, and will corrupt the whole Body. It is ordinarily known by the staring and turning backwards of the Feathers.

The Cure.

The Cure is, to pull away the Feathers, and opening the Sore, to thrust out the Core; and then wash the Place with Salt and Water, or with Brine, and it helpeth.

CHAP.

C H A P. IV.

Of the Flux in Poultry.

THE Flux in Poultry cometh with eating too much moist Meat.

The Cure.

The Cure is, to give them Pease-bran scalded, and it will stay them.

C H A P. V.

Of stopping in the Belly.

STOPPING in the Bellies of Poultry, is contrary to the Flux; therefore you shall anoint their Vents, and then give them either small Bits of Bread, or Corn steeped in Man's Urine.

C H A P. VI.

Of Lice in Poultry.

IF your Poultry be much troubled with Lice, as it is a common Infirmity, proceeding from corrupt Food, or Want of bathing in Sand, Ashes, or such like, you shall take Pepper small beaten, and

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and mixing it with warm Water, wash your Poultry therein, and it will kill all Sorts of Vermin.

CHAP. VII.

Of stinging with venomous Worms.

IF your Poultry be stung with any venomous Thing, as you may perceive by their lowring and swelling, you shall then anoint them with Rue and Butter mixt together, and it helpeth.

CHAP. VIII.

Of sore Eyes in Poultry.

IF your Poultry have sore Eyes, you shall take a Leaf or two of Ground-Ivy; and, chewing it well in your Mouth, suck out the Juice, and spit it into the sore Eye, and it will most assuredly heal it, as it hath been often tried.

CHAP. IX.

Of Hens that crow.

IF your Hens crow, which is an ill Sign and unnatural, you shall pull their Wings; and give her to eat either Barley scorched, or small Wheat, and keep her close from other Poultry.

R

CHAP

C H A P. X.

Of Hens that eat their Eggs.

IF your Hen will eat her Eggs, you shall only lay for her Nest-Egg a Piece of Chalk cut like an Egg; at which, oft pecking and losing her Labour, she will refrain the Evil.

C H A P. XI.

Of keeping a Hen from sitting.

IF you would not have your Hen sit, you shall bathe her often in cold Water, and thrust a small Feather through her Nostrils.

C H A P. XII.

Of making Hens lay soon and often.

IF you feed your Hens often with Toasts taken out of Ale, with Barley boil'd, or spelted Fitches, they will lay soon, often, and all the Winter.

C H A P.

C H A P. XIII.

Of making Hens lean.

BECAUSE fat Hens commonly either lay their Eggs without Shells, or at the best Hand lay very small Eggs, to keep them lean and in good Plight for laying, you shall mix both their Meat and Water with the Powder of Tilesheards, Chaik, or else Tares, twice or thrice a Week.

C H A P. XIV.

Of the Crow-trodden.

IF your Hen be trodden with a Carion-Crow, or Rook, as often they are, it is mortal and incurable, and you shall know it by the staring up of her Feathers and hanging of her Wings; there is no Way with her then, but presently to kill her.

C H A P. XV.

Of the Hen-House, and its Situation.

NOW, for as much as no Poultry can be kept either in Health or Safety abroad, but must of Force be housed, you shall understand that your Hen-House would be large and spacious, with somewhat

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what a high Roof; the Walls strong, both to keep out Thieves and Vermin; the Windows upon the Sun-rising strongly lathed, and shut cloie inward; round about the Inside of the Walls upon the Ground would be built large Pens of three Feet high, for Geese, Ducks, and great Fowls to sit in. Near to the Eavings of the House would be long Pearches, reaching from one Side of the House to the other; on which should sit your Cocks, Hens, Capons, and Turkies, each on several Pearches as they are disposed. At another Side of the House, in that Part which is darkest over the Ground-Pens, would be fixed Hampers, full of Straw for Nests, in which your Hens shall lay their Eggs: But, when they sit to bring forth Chickens, then let them sit on the Ground, for otherwise it is dangerous. Let there be Pins stricken into the Walls, so that your Poultry may climb to their Pearches with Ease. Let the Floor by no Means be paved, but of Earth smooth and easy. Let the smaller Fowl have a Hole at one End of the House made to come in and out at, when they please, or else they will seek roost in other Places; and, for the greater Fowl, the Door may be opened Evening and Morning. This House should be placed either near some Kitchen, Brewhouse, or else some Kiln, where it may have Air of the Fire, and be perfumed with Smoke, which to Pullen is delightful and wholesome. And thus much of the Cock, Hen, Capon, and Chicken.

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CHAP. XVI.

Of Geese; their Nature, Choice, and how to breed them.

GEESE are Fowls of great Profit many Ways; as first for Food, next to their Feathers, and lastly for their Grease. They are held of Husbandmen to be Fowls of two Lives, because they live both on Land and Water; and therefore all Men must understand, that except he have either Pond or Stream, he can never keep Geese well. They are so watchful and careful over themselves, that they will prevent most Dangers. Grass also they must necessarily have; and the worst, and that which is the most useless is the best; as that which is moorish, rotten, and unsavoury for Cattle. To good Grass they are a great Enemy; for their Dung and treading will putrify it, and make it then barren.

The Choice of Geese..

Now, for the Choice of Geese: The largest is the best, and their Colour would be White or Gray, all of one Pair; for Py'd are not so profitable, and Black are worse. Your Gander would be knavish and hardy, for he will defend his Goslings the better.

Of laying Eggs and sitting.

Now, for the laying of Eggs: A Goose beginneth to lay in the Spring, and she that layeth earliest is ever the best Goose, for she may have a second Hatch.

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Hatch. Geese will lay twelve, and some sixteen Eggs; some will lay more, but it is seldom, and they cannot be all well covered. You shall know when your Goose will lay, by her carrying of Straw up and down in her Mouth, and scattering it abroad; and you shall know when she will sit, by her continuing on the Nest still after she hath layed. You must set a Goose upon her own Eggs, for she will hardly or unkindly sit on another Goose's Eggs, as some imagine, but it is not ever certain. You shall in her Straw, when you set her, mix Nettle-roots, for it is good for the Goslings. Thirty Days is the full Time that a Goose sitteth; but, if the Weather be fair and warm, she will hatch three or four Days sooner. Ever when the Goose riseth from the Nest, you shall give her Meat; as Skegg Oats and Bran scalded, and give her Leave to bathe in the Water.

The ordering of Goslings.

After she hath hatched her Goslings, you shall keep them in the House ten or twelve Days, and feed them with Curds, scalded Chippings, or Barley-meal in Milk knodden and broken; also ground Malt is exceeding good, or any Bran that is scalded in Water, Milk, or Tappings of Drink. When they have got a little Strength, you may let them go abroad, with a Keeper, five or six Hours in a Day, and let the Dam, at her Pleasure, intice them into the Water; then bring them in, and put them up, and thus order them till they be able to defend themselves from Vermin.

Of Green Geese, and their fatting.

After a Gosling is a Month or six Weeks old, you may put it up to feed for a Green Goose, and it
will

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will be perfectly fed in another Month following ; and to feed them, there is no Meat better than Skegg Oats boild, and give Plenty thereof thrice a Day, Morning, Noon, and Night, with good Store of Milk, or Milk and Water mixt together to drink

Of Ganders.

Now you shall understand one Gander will serve well five Geese, and to have not above forty Geese in a Flock is best ; for to have more is both hurtful and troublesome.

Fatting of elder Geese.

Now, for the fatting of elder Geese, which are those that are five or six Months old ; you shall understand, that after they have been in the stubble Fields, and during the Time of Harvest got into good Flesh, you shall then chuse out such Geese as you will feed, and put them in several Pens which are close and dark, and there feed them thrice a Day, with good Store of Oats, or spelted Beans ; then give them to drink Water and Barley-meal mixt together, which must evermore stand before them. This will in three Weeks feed a Goose so fat as is needful.

Of gathering Geese Feathers.

Now, lastly, for the gathering of a Goose's Feathers ; you shall understand, that howsoever some Writers advise you for a needles Profit to pull your Geese twice a Year, *March* and *August*, yet certainly it is very nought and ill ; for first, by disabling the Flight of the Goose, you make her
subject

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subject to the Cruelty of the Fox, and other ravenous Beasts; and, by uncloathing her in Winter, you strike that Cold into her Body, which kills her very suddenly: Therefore, it is best to stay till moulting Time, or till you kill her, and then you may employ all her Feathers, at your Pleasure, either for Beds, Fletchers, or Scriveners.

Of the Gargill in Geese.

For the Diseases and Infirmities in Geese, the most and worst they are subject unto, is the Gargill, which is a mortal or deadly Stopping of the Head.

The Cure.

The ordinary and certain Cure is, to take three or four Cloves of Garlick, and beating them in a Mortar with sweet Butter, make little long Balls thereof; then give two or three of them to the Goose fasting, and then shut her up for two Hours after.

C H A P. XVII.

Of Turkies; their Nature, Use, Increase, and Breeding.

TURKIES, howsoever by some Writers they are held Devourers of Corn, Strayers abroad, ever pulling for Meat, and many such like fained Troubles, as if they were utterly unprofitable; yet, its certain, they are most delicate, either in Paste, or from the Spit; and, being fat,
far

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far exceeding any other House Fowl whatsoever : Nay, they are kept with more Ease and less Cost, for they will take more Pains for their Food than any other Bird ; only they are Enemies to a Garden, and from thence must ever be kept. They, when they are young, are very tender to bring up, both because they have a straying Nature in themselves, and the Dams are so negligent, that whilst she hath one following her, she never respecteth the rest ; therefore, they must have a vigilant Keeper to attend them, till they can shift for themselves, and then they will flock together and seldom be parted. Till you fat them, you need not take Care for Food for them. They love to roost in Trees, or other high Places.

Of the Choice of the Turkey Cock.

Now, for your Choice of such as you would breed on : Your Turkey Cock would not be above two Years old at most ; be sure that he be loving to the Chickens ; and for your Hen, she will lay till she be five Years old, and upwards. Your Turkey Cock would be a Bird large, stout, proud, and majestic ; for when he walketh dejected, he is never a good Treader.

Of the Turkey Hen's sitting.

The Turkey Hen, if she be not prevented, will lay her Eggs in secret Places ; therefore you must watch her, and bring her to your Hen-House, and there compel her to lay. They begin to lay in *March*, and will sit in *April* ; and eleven Eggs, or thirteen, is the most they should cover. They hatch ever between twenty-five and thirty Days. When they have hatcht their Broods, be sure to
keep

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keep the Chicks warm, for the least Cold kills them; and feed them either with Curds or green fresh Cheese, cut in small Pieces. Let their Drink be new Milk, or Milk and Water. You must be careful to feed them often; for the Turkey Hen will not, like the House-Hen, call her Chickens to feed them. When your Chicks have got Strength, you shall feed them abroad in some close walled Grass-plat, where they cannot stray, or else ever be at Charge of a Keeper. The Dew is most hurtful unto them; therefore you must house them at Night, and let them abroad after Sun-rising in the Morning.

Of feeding Turkeys.

Now, for the fattening of Turkeys; sodden Barley is excellent, or sodden Oats for the first Fortnight; and then for another Fortnight, cram them in all Sorts as you cram your Capon, and they will be fat beyond Measure. Now, for their Infirmities; when they are at Liberty, they are such good Physicians for themselves, that they will never trouble their Owners, but being coopt up. You must cure them, as is before described for Pul-len. Their Eggs are exceeding wholesome to eat, and restore Nature decay'd wonderfully.

C H A P. XVIII.

Of the Duck, and such Water-Fowls.

THE tame Duck is an exceeding necessary Fowl for the Husbandman's Yard; for she asketh no Charge in Keeping, but liveth on Corn lost,
or

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or other Things of less Profit. She is once in a Year a very great Layer of Eggs, and when she sitteth she craves both Attendance and Feeding; for, being restrained from seeking her Food, she must be helped with a little Barley, or other over Chaving of Corn, such as else you would give unto Swine. As for her sitting, hatching, and feeding of her Ducklings, it is in all Points to be observed in such Manner as you did before with the Goose, only after they are abroad they will shift better for their Food then Goslings will. For the fatting of Ducks, or Ducklings, you may do it in three Weeks, by giving them any Kind of Pulse or Grain, and good Store of Water.

Of Wild Ducks, and their ordering.

If you will preserve Wild Ducks, you must wall in a little Piece of Ground, in which is some little Pond or Spring, and cover the Top of it all over with a strong Net. The Pond must be set with many Tufts of Oziers, and have many secret Holes and Creeks in; for that will make them delight and feed, though imprisoned. The Wild Duck, when she layeth, will steal from the Drake, and hide her Nest, for else he will suck the Eggs. When she hath hatcht she is most careful to nourish them, and needeth no Attendance more then Mear, which would be given fresh twice a Day; as scalded Bran, Oats, or Fitches. The House-Hen will hatch Wild Ducks Eggs, and the Meat will be much the better; yet every Time they go into the Water they are in Danger of the Kite, because the Hen cannot guard them. In the same Manner as you nourish Wild
Ducks,

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Ducks, so you may nourish Teils, Widgeons, Sheldrakes, or Green Plovers.

C H A P. XIX.

Of Swans, and their feeding.

TO speak of the Breeding of Swans is needless, because they can better order themselves in that Business than any Man can direct them; only where they build their Nests you shall suffer them to remain undisturbed, and it will be sufficient: But for the feeding of them fat for the Dish, you shall feed your Cygnets in all Sorts as you feed your Geese, and they will be thorow fat in seven or eight Weeks, either coopt in the House, or else walking abroad in some private Court. If you would have them fat in shorter Space, then you shall feed them in some Pond, hedg'd or pail'd for the Purpose, having a little dry Ground left where they may sit and prune themselves; and you may place two Troughs, one full of Barley and Water, the other full of old dried Malt, on which they may feed at their Pleasure: And thus doing they will be fat in less than four Weeks; for by this Means a Swan keepeth himself neat and clean, who being a much defiled Bird, liveth in dry Places so uncleanly that they cannot prosper, unless his Attender be diligent to dress and trim his Walk every Hour.

C H A P.

C H A P. XX.

Of Peacocks, and Peahens; their Increase and Ordering.

PEACOCKS, howsoever our old Writers are pleased to deceive themselves in their Praises, are Birds more to delight the Eye by looking on them, then for any particular Profit. The best Commodity arising from them, being the cleansing and keeping of the Yard free from venomous Things; as Toads, Newts, and such like, which is their daily Food; whence it comes, that their Flesh is very unwholesome, and used in great Banquets, more for the Rareness than the Nourishment: For it is most certain, roast a Peacock or Peahen ever so dry, then set it up, and look on it the next Day, and it will be Blood-raw, as if it had not been roasted at all.

The Peahen loves to lay her Eggs abroad in Bushes and Hedges, where the Cock may not find them, for if he does he will break them; therefore, as soon as she begins to lay, separate her from the Cock, and house her till she have brought forth her Young, and that the Coronet of Feathers begin to rise at their Foreheads; then turn them abroad, and the Cock will love them, but not before. A Peahen sits just thirty Days; and, in her sitting, any Grain, with Water, is Food good enough. Before your Chickens go abroad, you shall feed them with fresh Green Cheese, and Barley-Meal, with Water; but after they go abroad, the Dam will provide for them. The best Time to set a Peahen is, at the Beginning of the Moon; and if you set

S

Hen

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Hen Eggs amongst her Eggs, she will nourish both equally. These Pea Chickens are very tender, and the least Cold doth kill them; therefore you must have care to keep them warm, and not to let them go abroad but when the Sun shineth. Now for the feeding of them, it is a Labour you may well save; for if they go in a Place where there is any Corn stirring, they will have Part; and being Meat which is seldom or never eaten, it mattereth not so much for their fatting.

C H A P. XXI.

Of the tame Pigeon, or rough-footed.

THE tame rough-footed Pigeon differs not much from the wild Pidgeon, only they are somewhat bigger and more familiar, and apt to be tame. They commonly bring not forth above one Pair of Pigeons at a Time, and those which are the least of Body are ever the best Breeders; they must have their Rooms and Boxes made clean once a Week, for they delight **much** in Neatness; and if the Walls be outwardly whited or painted, they love it the better, for they delight much in fair Buildings. They will bring forth their young ones once a Month, if they be well fed; and after they be well pair'd, they will never be divided. The Cock is a very loving and natural Bird, both to his Hen and the young ones, and will sit on the Eggs while the Hen feedeth, as the Hen sits whilst he feedeth. He will also feed the Young with as much Painfulness as the Dam doth, and is best pleased
when

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when he is brooding them. These Kind of Pigeons you shall feed with White Pease, Tares, and good Store of clean Water. In the Room where they lodge you shall ever have a Salt-Cat for them to peck on, and that which is gathered from Salt-petre is the best : Also they would have good Store of dry Sand, Gravel and Pebble, to bathe and cleanse themselves withal : And above all Things great Care taken that no Vermin or other Birds come into their Boxes ; especially Sterlings, and such like, which are great Egg-suckers. And thus much of the tame Pigeon.

C H A P. XXII.

Of nourishing and fattening Hearn, Puets, Gulls, and Bitters.

HEARNs are nourished for two Causes ; either for Princes Sports, to make Trains for the entering their Hawks, or else to furnish on the Table at great Feasts. The Manner of bringing them up with the least Charge is, to take them out of their Nests before they can fly, and put them into a large high Barn, where there is many high and cross Beams for them to perch on : Then to have on the Floor divers square Boards with Rings in them, and between every Board which would be two Yards square, to place round shallow Tubs full of Water ; then to the Boards you shall tie great Gobbets of Dog's Flesh cut from the Bones, according to the Number you feed ; and be sure to keep the House sweet, and shift the Water often, only the
House

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House must be made so that it may Rain in now and then, in which the Hearn will take much delight. But if you feed her for the Dish, then you shall feed them with Livers, and the Intrails of Beasts, and such like, cut in great Gobbets: And this Manner of Feeding will also feed either Gull, Puert, or Bitter; but the Bitter is ever best to be fed by the Hand, because when you have fed him you may tye his Beak together, or he will cast up his Meat again.

C H A P. XXIII.

Of feeding the Partridge, Pleasant, and Quail.

THESE three are the most daintiest of all other Birds; and for the Pheasant or Partridge you may feed them both in one Room, where you may have little Boxes, where they may run and hide themselves in divers Corners of the Room; then in the Midst you shall have three Wheat-sheaves, two with their Ears upward, and one with it's Ear downward; and near unto them shallow Tubs with Water, that the Fowls may peck the Wheat out of the Ears, and drink at their Pleasures; and by this Manner of Feeding you shall have them as fat as possible. As for your Quails, the best feeding them is, in long flat shallow Boxes, each Box able to hold two or three Dozen, the foremost Side being set with round Pins so thick that the Quail do no more but put out her Head; then before that open Side shall stand one Trough full of small Chilter-Wheat, another with Water; and thus in one Fortnight

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Fortnight or three Weeks, you shall have them exceeding fat.

C H A P. XXIV.

Of Godwits, Knots, Gray-Plover, or Curlews.

FOR to feed any of these Fowls, which are esteemed of all others the daintiest and dearest, fine Chilter - Wheat and Water, given them thrice a Day, Morning, Noon, and Night, will do it very effectually ; but, if you intend to have them extraordinary and crammed Fowls, then you shall take the finest drest Wheat-Meal, and mixing it with Milk, make it into a Paste ; and ever as you knead it, sprinkle into it the Grains of small Chilter-Wheat, till the Paste be fully mixt therewith ; then make little small Crams thereof, and, dipping them in Water, give to every Fowl according to his Bigness, and that his Gorge be well filled. Do thus as oft as you shall find their Gorges empty, and in one Fortnight they will be fed beyond Measure ; and with these Crams you may feed any Fowl, of what Kind or Nature soever.

C H A P. XXV.

Of feeding Blackbirds, Thrushes, Felfares, or any small Birds whatsoever.

TO feed these Birds, being taken old and wild, it is good to have some of their Kinds tame, to mix among them ; and then putting them
into

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into great Cages, of three or four Yards square, to have divers Troughs placed therein, some filled with Haws, some with Hemp - Seed, and some with Water; that the Tame reaching the Wild to eat, and the Wild finding such Change and Alteration of Food, they will in twelve or fourteen Days grow exceeding fat, and fit for the Use of the Kitchen.

Of Hawks.

C H A P. I.

Of the general Cures for all Diseases and Infirmities in Hawks, whether they be short winged Hawks, or long winged ones.

And first of Castings.

HAWKS are divided into two Kinds; that is to say, short winged Hawks, Gos-Hawks and her Tercell, the Sparrow-Hawk and her Musket, and such like, whose Wings are shorter then their Trains, and do belong to the Ostringer: And long winged Hawks; as the Faulcon-gentle and her Tercell, the Gerfaulcon and Jerkin, the Lanner, Merlin, Hobby, and divers others.
Now,

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Now, forasmuch as their Infirmities, for the most Part, proceed from the Indiscretion of their Governor, if they fly them out of Season, before they be intamed, and have the Fat, Glut, and Filthiness of their Bodies scoured and cleansed out, I think it not amiss first to speak of Hawks Castings, which are the naturallest and gentlest Purges or Scourings a Hawk can take, and doth the least offend the vital Parts: Therefore, you shall know, that all Ostringers do esteem Plumage, and the soft Feathers of small Birds, with some Part of the Skin, to be the best Casting a short winged Hawk can take; and, for the Purging of her Head, to make her feed much upon Sheeps Rumps, the Fat cut away, and the Bones well covered with Parsley: But for long winged Hawks, the best Casting is fine Flannel, cut into square Pieces of an Inch and a Half square, and also jagged, and so given with a little Bit of Meat. By these Castings, you shall know the Soundness and Unsoundness of your Hawk; for when she hath cast, you shall take up the Casting, which will be like a hard round Peller, somewhat long, and press it between your Fingers; and, if you find nothing but clear Water come from it, then it is a Sign your Hawk is sound and lusty. If there come from it a yellowish or filthy Matter, or if it stink, it is a Sign of Rotteness and Disease; but, if it be greasy or slimy on the one Side, then it is a Sign the Hawk is full of Grease inwardly, which is not broken nor dissolved; then you shall give her a Scouring, which is a much stronger Purgation: And of Scourings the gentlest, next casting, is to take four or five Pellets of the yellow Root of Cellandine, well cleansed from Filth, being as big as great Pease, and give them out of Water early in a Morning

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Morning when the Hawk is fasting, and it will cleanse her mightily.

If you take these Pellets of Cellandine, and give them out of the Oil of Roses, or out of the Syrup of Roses, it is a most excellent Scouring also; only it will for an Hour or two make the Hawk somewhat sickish. If you give your Hawk a little Aloes Siccatrine, as much as a Bean, wrapt up in her Meat, it is a most sovereign Scouring, and doth not only avoid Grease, but also killeth all Sorts of Worms whatsoever.

If your Hawk, by over-flying, or too soon flying, be heated and inflamed in her Body, as they are much subject thereunto, you shall then to cool their Bodies give them Stones. These Stones are very fine white Pebbles, lying in the Sands of gravelly Rivers, the Bigness whereof you may chuse according to the Bigness of your Hawk; as some no bigger then a Bean, and those be for Merlins or Hobbies; some as big as two Beans, and they are for Faulcons-gentle, Lanners, and such like; and some much bigger then they, which are for Gerfaulcons, or such like; And these Stones, if they be full of Crests and Welts, they are the better, for the roughest Stone is the best, so it be smooth and not gritty. You shall understand, that Stones are most proper for long winged Hawks, and the Number which you shall give, at the most must never exceed fifteen; for seven is a good Number, so is nine or eleven, according as you find the Hawk's Heat, more or less; and these Stones must ever be given out of fair Water, having before been well pickt and trim'd from all Dirt or Filthiness. And thus much of Hawks Castings, Scourings, and Stones.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

Of Imposthumes in Hawks.

IF your Hawk have any Imposthume rising upon her, which is apparent to be seen, you shall take sweet Raisins, boil them in Wine, and then crushing them, lay them warm to the Sore, and it will both ripen and heal it; only it shall be good to scour your Hawk very well inwardly, for that will abate the Flux of all evil Humours.

CHAP. III.

Of all Sorts of sore Eyes.

FOR any sore Eye, there is nothing better then to take the Juice of Ground-Ivy, and drop it into the Eye; but if any Web be grown before you use this Medicine, then you shall take Ginger finely tearst, and blow it into the Eye, and it will break the Web; then use the Juice of Ivy, and it will wear it away.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Pantas in Hawks.

THE Pantas is a Stopping or Shortness of Wind in Hawks.

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The Cure.

The Cure is, to give her the Scowring of Cel-
landine, and the Oil of Roses ; then wash her
Meat in the Decoction of Colt's-Foot, and it will
help her.

CHAP. V.

Of casting the Gorge.

THIS is when a Hawk, either through Meat
which she cannot digest, or through Surfeit
in feeding, casteth up the Meat which she hath eat-
en, which is most dangerous.

The Cure.

The only Way to cure her, is, to keep her fast-
ing, and to feed her with a very little at once of
warm bloody Meat, as not above Half a Sparrow at
a Time ; and be sure never to feed her again, till
she have indued the first.

CHAP. VI.

Of all Sorts of Worms, or Filanders in Hawks.

WORMS or Filanders, which are a Kind of
Worms in Hawks, are either inward or out-
ward : Inward, as in the Guts or Intrails ; or out-
ward,

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ward, as in any Joint or Member. If they be inward, the Scowring of Aloes is excellent to kill them; but if they be outward, then you shall bathe the Place with the Juice of the Herb *Ameos*, mixt with Honey.

CHAP. VII.

Of all Swelling in Hawk's Feet; and of the Pin in the Foot.

FOR the Pin in the Sole of the Hawk's Foot, or for any Swelling upon the Foot, whether it be soft or hard, there is not any Thing more sovereign, than to bathe it in Parch-Grease moulten, and applied to it exceeding hot, and then to fold a fine Cambrick Rag dipt in the same Grease about the Sore.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the breaking of a Pounce.

THIS is a very dangerous Hurt in Hawks, especially in Gerfaulcons; for if you shall break or rive her Pounce, or but coap it so short that she bleed, though it be very little, yet it will endanger her Life.

The

The Cure.

The Cure, therefore, is presently upon the Hurt, with a hot Wier to sear it, till the Blood stanch, and then to drop about it Pitch of *Burgundy* and Wax mixt together ; or for Want thereof, a little hard Merchant's Wax, and that will both heal it, and make the Pounce grow.

C H A P. IX.

** Of Bones broke, or out of Joint.*

IF your Hawk have any Bone broke, or misplaced, you shall, after you have set it, bathe it with the Oil of Mandrake and Swallows, mixt together ; then splint it, and in nine Days it will be knit and have gotten Strength.

C H A P. X.

Of inward Bruisings in Hawks.

IF your Hawk, either by stooping amongst Trees, or by the Encounter of some Fowl, get any inward Bruise, which you shall know by the Blackness or Bloodiness of their Mutes ; you shall then anoint her Meat, every Time you feed her, with Sperma-Ceti, till her Mutes be clear again, and let her Meat be warm and bloody.

C H A P.

C H A P. XI.

Of killing of Lice.

IF your Hawk be troubled with Lice, which is a general Infirmary, and apparent; for you shall see them creep all over on the Outside of her Feathers, if she stand but in the Air of the Fire. You shall bathe her all over in warm Water, and Pepper small beaten; but be sure that the Water be not too hot, for that is dangerous, neither that it touch her Eyes.

C H A P. XII.

Of the Rye in Hawks.

THIS Disease of the Rye in Hawks proceedeth from two Causes; the one is Cold and Pose in the Head; the other is foul and most uncleanly Feeding, the Faulconer being negligent to seek and cleanse his Hawk's Beak and Nares, but suffering the Blood and Filthiness of Meat to stick and cleave thereunto. For, indeed, the Infirmary is nothing else but a stopping up of the Nares; by Means whereof, the Hawk not being able to cast and avoid the Corruption of her Head, it turns to Putrification, and in a short Space kills the Hawk: And this D'sease is a great deal more incident to short winged Hawks, than to long ones. The Signs whereof are apparent, by the stopping of the Nares.

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The Cure.

The Cure is, to let your Hawk feed much upon finewy and boney Meat; as the Rumps of Mutton (the Fat being taken away) or the Pinions of the Wings of Fowl, either being well lapt in a good Handful of Parsley, and forcing her to strain hard in the tearing of the same; and, with much Diligence, to cleanse and wash her Beak clean with Water, after her feeding, especially if her Meat were warm and bloody.

C H A P. XIII.

Of the Frounce.



THE Frounce is a cankerous Ulcer in a Hawk's Mouth, got by over-flying, or other Inflammation, proceeding from the inward Parts; foul and unclean Food is also a great Ingenderer of this Disease. The Signs are a Soreness in the Hawk's Mouth; which Sore will be furr'd and cover'd over with white Scurf, or such like Filthiness: Also if the Ulcer be deep and ill, the Hawk will wind and turn her Head awry, making her Beak stand upright.

The Cure.

The Cure is, to take Allum, and having beaten it to a fine Powder, mix it with strong Wine-Vinegar till it be somewhat thick; then wash and rub the Sore therewith till it be raw, and that the Scurf be clean taken away: Then take the Juice
of

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of Lollium, and the Juice of Raddish; and, mixing it with Salt, anoint the Sore therewith, and in a few Days it will cure it.

CHAP. XIV.

Of the Rheum.

THE Rheum is a continual running or dropping at the Hawk's Nares, proceeding from a general Cold, or else from over-flying; and then a sudden Cold taken thereupon, it stoppeth the Head, and breeds much Corruption therein. The Signs are, the Dropping before-said, and a general Heaviness, and sometimes a Swelling of the Head.

The Cure.

The Cure is, to take the Juice of Beets, and squirt it often into the Hawk's Nares; then when you feed her, wash her Meat in the Juice of Broom-wort, and it will quickly purge and set her sound.

CHAP. XV.

Of the Fornicas in Hawks.

THE Fornicas in Hawks is a hard Horn, growing upon the Beak of a Hawk, ingendered by a poisonous and cankerous Worm; which fretting

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ting the Skin and tender yellow Welt between the Head and the Beak, occasioneth that hard Horn or Excreffion to grow and offend the Bird. The Sign is the apparent Sight of the Horn.

The Cure.

The Cure is, to take a little of a Bull's Gall; and, beating it with Aloes, anoint the Hawk's Beak therewith, Morning and Evening, and it will in a very few Days take the Horn away.

C H A P. XVI.

Of the Fistula in Hawks.

THE Fistula in Hawks is a cankerous hollow Ulcer, in any Part of a Hawk's Body, as it is in Mens, Beasts, or any other Creature. The Signs are a continual maturing, or running of the Sore, and a thin sharp Water like Eye; which, as it falls from the same, will fester the sound Parts as it goeth.

The Cure.

The Cure is, with a fine small Wire, little stronger than a Virginal-Wire, wrapt close about with a soft fleaved Silk, and the Point blunt and soft, to search the Hollownes and Crookedness of the Vicer, which the Pliantness of the Wire will easily do; then, having found out the Bottom thereof, draw forth the Wire, and according to the Bigness of the Orifice, make a Tent of fine Lint, being wet, which may likewise bend as
the

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the Wire did, and be within a very little as long as the Ulcer is deep: For to tent it to the full Length is ill, and will rather increase than diminish the Fistula; therefore, ever as the Fistula heals, you must take the Tent shorter and shorter. But, to the Purpose; when you have made your Tent fit, you shall first take strong Allum-Water, and with a small Syring squirt the Sore three or four Times therewith; for that will cleanse, dry, and scower every Hollownes in the Vicer; then take the Tent and anoint it with the Juice of the Herb Roberte, Vinegar, and Allum mixt together, and it will dry up the Sore.

CHAP. XVII.

Of the privy Evil in Hawks.

THE privy Evil in Hawks is a secret Heart-Sickness, procured either by over-flying, corrupt^o Food, Cold, or other disorderly keeping; but most especially for want of Stones, or casting in due Season. The Signs are, Heaviness of Head and Countenance, evil ending of her Meat, and foul black Murings.

The Cure.

The Cure is, to take Morning and Evening a good Piece of a warm Sheep's Heart, and steeping it either in new Ass's Milk, or new Goat's Milk; or, for Want of both, the new Milk of a Red Cow, with the same to feed your Hawk, till you see her Strength and Lust recovered.

CHAP.

C H A P. XVIII.

Of Wounds in Hawks.

HA W K S, by the cross Encounters of Fowls, especially the Heron, by swooping amongst Bushes, Thorns, Trees, and by divers such Accidents, do many Times catch sore and most grievous Wounds. The Signs whereof are the outward Appearance of the same.

The Cure.

The Cure is, if they be long and deep, and in a Place that you may conveniently, first to stitch them up; then to tent them up with a little ordinary Balsam, and it is a present Remedy. But, if it be in such a Place as you cannot come to stitch it up, you shall then only take a little Lint and dip it in the Juice of the Herb, call'd, Moufear; then apply it to the Sore, and it will, in a short Space, heal it. Now, if it be in such a Place, as you can by no Means bind any Thing thereunto, you shall then only anoint or bathe the Place with the aforesaid Juice, and it will heal and dry up the same in a very short Time. The Juice of the Green Herb, call'd with us, *English Tobacco*, will likewise do the same; for it hath a very speedy Course in Healing and Cleansing, as hath been approved by divers of the best Faulconers of this Kingdom, and other Nations.

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CHAP. XIX.

Of the Appoplexy, or falling Evil, in Hawks.

THE Appoplexy, or falling Evil, of Hawks, is a certain Vertigo or Dizziness in the Brain, proceeding from the Oppression of cold Humours, which do for a certain Space numb, and, as it were, mortify the Senses. The Signs are a sudden turning up the Hawk's Head, and falling from her Perch without baiting, but only with a general Trembling all over the Body; and lying so, as it were in a Trance, a little Space: She presently recovereth, and riseth up again; but is sick and heavy many Hours after.

The Cure.

The Cure, therefore, is to gather the Herb *Asperula*, when the Moon is in the Wane, and in the Sign *Virgo*; then taking the Juice thereof to wash your Hawk's Meat therein, and so feed her, and it hath been found a most sovereign Medicine.

CHAP. XX.

Of the purging of Hawks.

THERE is nothing more needful to Hawks, than Purgations and Cleansings; for they are much subject to Fat and Foulness of Body inwardly, and their Exercise being much and violent, if there be neglect, and that their Glut be not taken away, it will breed Sickness and Death; therefore it is the
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Part of every skillful Falconer to understand how, and when to purge his Hawk, which is generally ever before she be brought to Flying : And the most usuallest Season for the same is before the Beginning of Autumn, for commonly knowing Gentlemen will not fly at the Partridge till Corn be from the Ground ; and if he prepare for the River early, he will likewise begin with that Season.

The best Purgation then that you can give your Hawk, is Aloes Siccative, wrapt up in warm Meat, the Quantity of a *French* Pea ; and so given the Hawk to eat ever the next Morning, after she hath flown at any Train, or taken other Exercise, whereby she might break or dissolve the Grease within her.

CHAP. XXI.

For a Hawk that cannot Mute.

IF your Hawk cannot Mute, as it is a common Infirmary which happeneth unto them, you shall take the Lean of Pork, being newly killed, whilst it is warm, to the Quantity of two Walnuts ; and, lapping a little Aloes therein, give it the Hawk to eat, and it will presently help her. There be divers good Falconers in this Case, which will take the Roots of Celandine ; then having cleansed it, and cut it into little square Pieces, as big as Pease, steep it in the Oil of Roses, and so make the Hawk swallow down three or four of them, which is very good and wholesome, only it will make the Hawk exceeding sick for two or three Hours after ; neither must the Hawk be in any weak State of Body, when this latter Medicine is given her.

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her. Also, you must observe to keep your Hawk at those Times exceeding warm, and much on your Fitt; and to feed her most with warm Birds, least otherwise you cling and dry up her Intrails too much, which is both dangerous and mortal.

C H A P. XXII.

The surest Sign to know when a Hawk is sick.

HAWKs are generally of such a stout, strong, and unyielding Nature, that they will many Times cover and conceal their Sickneses so long, till they be grown to that Extremity, that no Help of Physick, or other Knowledge, can avail for their Safeties; for when the Countenance, or Decay of Stomach, which are the ordinary outward Faces of Infirmities appear, then commonly is the Disease past Remedy: Therefore to prevent that Evil, and to know Sicknes whilst it may be cured, you shall take your Hawk, and, turning up her Train, if you see that her Tuel or Fundament, either swelleth or looketh red, or if her Eyes or Nares likewise be of a fiery Complexion, it is a most infallible Sign that the Hawk is sick, and much out of Temper.

C H A P. XXIII.

Of the Fever in Hawks.

HAWKs are as much subject to Fevers, as any Creatures whatsoever; and, for the most Part, they proceed from over-flying or other

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other extraordinary Heats, mixt with sudden Colds, given them by the Negligence of unskilful Keepers.

The Cure.

The Cure is, to set her in a cool Place upon a Perch, wrapt about with her Cloaths, and feed her often, with a little at a Time, of Chickens Flesh steeped in Water, wherein hath been soaked Cucumber Seeds : But if you find by the stopping of her Nares or Head, that she is offended more with Cold than Heat, then you shall set her in a warm Place, and feed her with the bloody Flesh of Pigeons, wash'd either in White Wine or in Water, wherein hath been boiled either Sage, Marjoram, or Camomile.

C H A P. XXIV.

To help a Hawk that cannot digest her Meat.

IF your Hawk be hard of Digestion, and neither can turn it over, nor empty her Panel, which is very often seen; you shall then take the Heart of a Frog, and thrust it down into her Throat, then pull it back again by a Thread fasten'd thereunto, once or twice suddenly, and it will make her cast her Gorge presently.

C H A P.

C H A P. XXV.

Of the Gout in Hawks.

HAWKS, especially those which are free and strong Strikers, are infinitely subject to the Gout, which is a swelling, knotting, and contracting of a Hawk's Feet.

The Cure.

The Cure thereof is, to take two or three Drops of Blood from her Thigh Vein, a little above her Knee, and then anoint her Feet with the Juice of the Herb Hollyhock; then let all her Perch be anointed also with Tallow, and the Juice of that Herb mixt together. Now, if this Disease (as oft it happeneth) be in a Hawk's Wing, then you shall take two or three Drops of Blood from the Vein under her Wing, and then anoint the Pinions and Inside thereof with *Unquentum de Althæa* made very warm, which you may buy of every Apothecary.

C H A P. XXVI.

Of the staunching of Blood.

IT is a known Experience amongst the best Faulconers, that if the Gerfaulcon shall but lose two or three Drops of Blood, it is mortal, and the Hawk will die suddenly after; which to prevent, if the Blood proceed from any Pounce, which is most ordinary, then upon the Instant hurt, you shall take a little

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little hard Merchant's Wax and drop it upon the Sore, and it will presently stop it: If it be upon any other Part of the Hawk's Body, you shall clap thereunto a little of the soft Down of a Hare, and it will immediately staunch it; and, without these two Things, a good Faulconer should never go, for they are to be used in a Moment. And thus much of the Hawk, and her Diseases.

Of Bees.

C H A P. I.

Of the Nature, Ordering, and Preservation of Bees.

OF all the Creatures which are behoveful for the Use of Man, there is none more necessary, wholesome, or more profitable than the Bee, nor any less troublesome, or less chargeable.

The Nature of Bees.

To speak then first of the Nature of Bees, it is a Creature gentle, loving, and familiar about the Man which hath the ordering of them, so he come neat, sweet, and cleanly among them; otherwise, if he have strong and ill-smelling Savours
about

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about him, they are curst and malicious, and will sting spitefully. They are exceeding industrious, and much given to Labour; they have a Kind of Government amongst themselves, as it were a well-ordered Common-Wealth, every one obeying and following their King or Commander, whose Voice (if you lay your Ear to the Hive) you shall distinguish from the rest, being louder and greater, and beating with a more solemn Measure. They delight to live amongst the sweetest Herbs and Flowers that may be, especially Fennel and Wall-Gilliflowers, and therefore their best Dwellings are in Gardens: And in these Gardens, or near adjoining thereunto, would be divers Fruit-Trees growing, chiefly Plumb - Trees, or Peach - Trees; in which, when they cast, they may knit, without taking any farther Flight, or wandering to find out their Rest. This Garden also would be well fenced, that no Swine nor other Cattle may come therein, as well for overthrowing their Hives, as also for offending them with all other ill Savours. They are also very tender, and may by no Means endure any Cold: Wherefore you must have a great Respect to have their Houses exceeding warm, close and tight, both to keep out the Frost and Snow, as also the Wet and Rain; which, if it once enter the Hive, it is a present Destruction.

Of the Bee-Hive.

To speak then of the Bee-Hive; you shall know there be divers Opinions touching the same, according to the Customs and Natures of Countries; for, in the Champaign Countries, where there is very little Store of Woods, they make their Hives of long Rye-Straw, the Rolls being sewed together with Briars; and these Hives are large and deep, and even proportioned like a Sugar-Loaf, and cross-

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barr'd

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barr'd within, with flat Splints of Wood, both above and under the midst Part. In other Champaign Countries, where there wanteth Rye-Straw, they make them of Wheat-Straw, as in the *West* Countries; and these Hives are of a good Compass, but very low and flat; which is naught, for a Hive is better for its Largeness, and keepeth out Rain best when it is sharpest. In the Wood Countries they make them of Cloven Hazels, wattell'd about broad Splints of Ash; and so formed, as before-said, like a Sugar-Loaf.

And these Hives are of all others the best, so they be large and smooth within; for the Straw-Hive is subject to breed Mice, and nothing destroyeth Bees sooner than they; yet you must be governed by your Ability, and such Things as the Soil affords.

Of the trimming of the Hive.

Now for the Wood-Hive, which is the best, you shall thus trim and prepare it for your Bees: You shall first make a stiff Mortar of Lime and Cow-Dung, mix'd together; then having cross-barr'd the Hive within, daub the Outside of the Hive with the Mortar, at least three Inches thick, down close unto the Stone, so that the least Air may not come in; then taking a Rye-Sheaf or Wheat-Sheaf, or two that is baled, and not thrashed, and chusing out the longest Straws, bind the Ears together in one Lump, put it over the Hive, so as it were thatch'd all over; fix it close to the Hive with an old Hoop or Garth, and this will keep the Hive inwardly as warm as may be: Also, before you lodge any Bee in your Hive, you shall perfume it with Juniper, and rub it all within with Fennel, Hyssop and Thyme-Flowers, and also the Stone upon which the Hive shall stand.

The

The placing of Hives.

Now, for the placing of your Hives: You shall take three long thick Stakes, cut smooth and plain upon the Heads, and drive them into the Earth triangular ways, so that they may be about two Feet above the Ground; then lay over them a broad, smooth, paving Stone, which may extend every Way over the Stakes above Half a Foot, and upon the Stone set your Hive, being less in Compass than the Stone by more than six Inches every Way, and see the Door of your Hive stand directly upon the Rising of the Morning Sun, inclining a little unto the *Southward*; then be sure to have your Hives well sheltered from the *North* Winds, and generally from all tempestuous Weather; for which Purpose, if you have Sheds to draw over them in the Winter, it is so much the better. You shall place your Hives in orderly Rows, one before another, keeping clean Allies between them every Way, so as you may walk and view each by itself severally.

Now for the Casting of your Bees, it is earlier or later in the Year, according to the Strength and Goodness of the Flock, or the Warmth of the Weather. The usual Time for Casting is, from the Beginning of *May*, 'till the Middle of *July*: And in all that Time you must have a vigilant Eye, or else some Servant to watch their Rising, lest they fly away, and knit in some obscure Place far from your Knowledge; yet, if you please, you may know which Hives are ready to cast a Night before they do cast, by laying your Ear, after the Sun-set, to the Hive, and if you hear the Master-Bee above all the rest, in a higher and more solemn Note; or if you see them lie forth upon the Stone,

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and cannot get into the Hive, then be sure that Stock will cast within a few Hours after.

As soon as you can perceive the Swarm to rise, and are got up into the Air (which will commonly be in the Height and Heat of the Sun) you shall take a Brass Eason, Pan, or Candlestick, and making a tinkling Noise thereupon, for they are so delighted with Musick, that by the Sound thereof, they will presently knit upon some Branch, or Bough of a Tree: Then, when they are all upon one Cluster, you shall take a new sweet Hive well croisd, and rubb'd with Honey and Fennel, and shake them all into the Hive; then having spread a fair Sheet upon the Ground, set the Hive thereon, and cover it all clean over, close with the Sheet, and so let it stand till after Sun-set, at which Time the Bees being gathered up to the Top of the Hive (as their Nature is) you shall set them upon the Stone, having rubb'd it well with Fennel, and then daub it close round about with Lime and Dung mixt together, and only leave them a Door or two to issue out and in at. There be some Stocks which will cast twice or thrice, and four Times in a Year, but it is not so good, for it will weaken the Stock too much; therefore, to keep your Stocks in Strength and Goodness, it is good not to suffer any to cast above twice at the most.

Again, you shall with Pieces of Brick, or other smooth Stones, raise the Stock in the Night three or four Inches above the Stone; then daub it close again, and the Bees finding House-room will fall to Work within, and not cast at all, and then will their Stock be worth two others: And, in the same Manner, if you had the Year before any small Swarms, which are likely to cast this Year, or if you have any early Swarms this
Year,

Year, which are likely to cast at the latter End of the Year, both which are often found to be the Destruction of the Stocks ; in either of these Cases, you shall enlarge your Hive, as it is before-said, by raising it up from the Stone, and it will not only keep them from Casting, but make the Stock better, and of much more Profit ; for that Hive which is of the most Weight, is of the best Price.

Of selling of Hives.

Now when you have mark'd out those old Stocks, which you intend to sell (for the oldest is fittest for that Purpose) you shall know that the best Time to take them is at *Michaelmas*, before any Frosts hinder their Labour, and you shall take them ever from the Stone in the Dark of Night, when the Air is cold, and either drown them in Water, or smother them with Fuzbals ; for to chase them from their Hives, as some do, is naught, because all such Bees as are thus frightened from their Hives, do turn Robbers, and spoil other Stocks ; for that Time of the Year will not suffer them to Labour, and get their own Livings.

Now if you have any weak Swarms, which coming late in the Year, cannot gather sufficient of Winter Provision ; in this Case, you shall feed such Stocks by daily smearing the Stone before the Place of their going in and out, with Honey and Rose-Water mixt together, and so you shall continue to do all the Strength of Winter, 'till the Warmth of the Spring, and the Sun-shine bring forth Flowers, for them to labour upon. You shall continually look that no Mice, Dares, and such like Vermin breed about Hives ; for they
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are poisonous, and will make Bees forsake their Hives.

Now, lastly, if any of your Stocks happen to die in the Winter (as amongst many, some must quail) you shall not by any Means stir the Stock, but let it remain till the Spring, that you see your Bees begin to grow busy; then take up the dead Stock, and trim it clean from all Filth, but by no Means stir or crush any of the Combs; then dash the Combs, and besprinkle them, and besmear all the Inside of the Hive with Honey, Rose-Water and the Juice of Fennel mixt together, and daub also the Stone therewith. Also then set down the Hive again, and daub it as if it had never been stirred; then be well assured, that the first Swarm which shall rise, either of your own, or of any Neighbour of yours, within the Compass of a Mile, it will knit in no Place, but within that Hive; and such a Stock will be worth five others, because they find Half their Work finish'd at their first Entrance into the Hive, and this hath been many Times approved by those of the greatest Experience. And thus much touching the Bee, and his Nature.

Of

Of Fishing.

CHAP. I

Of Fishing in general; and first, of the making of the Fish-Pond.

FORASMUCH as great Rivers do generally belong either to the King, or the particular Lords of several Manors, and that it is only the Fish-Pond which belongeth to private Persons; I will, as a Thing most belonging to the general Profit, here treat of Fish-Ponds. First, touching the making of them; you shall understand that the Grounds most fit to be cast into Fish-Ponds, are those which are either morish, boggy, or full of Springs; and, indeed, most unfit either for Grazing, or any other Use of better Profit: And, of these Grounds, that which is full of clear Springs, will yield the best Water; that which is morish, will feed Fish best; and that which is boggy, will defend the Fish from being stole.

Having then such a Piece of waste Ground, and being determined to cast it into a Fish-Pond; you shall first, by small Trenches, draw all the Springs or moist Veins into one Place, and so drain the Rest of the Ground; then, having mark'd out that Part which you mean to make the Head of
your

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your Pond, (which, although it be the lowest Part in the true Level of the Ground, yet you must make it the highest in the Eye) you shall first cut the Trench of your Flood-Gate, so as the Water may have a swift Fall, when you mean at any Time to let it out; and then on each Side of the Trench drive in great Stakes, of six Feet in length and six Inches square, of Oak, Ash or Elm, but Elm is the best. These you must drive in Rows, within four Feet of one another, at the least four Feet into the Earth, as broad and as far off each Side the Flood-Gate, as you intend the Head of your Pond shall go; then begin to dig your Pond of such Compass as your Ground will conveniently give leave, and all the Earth you dig out of the Pond, you shall carry and throw amongst the Stakes, and with strong Rammers, ram the Earth hard between them, 'till you have covered all the Stakes; then drive in as many more new Stakes, besides the Heads of the first, and then ram more Earth over and above them also: And thus do, with Stakes above Stakes, 'till you have brought the Head-Sides to such a convenient Height as is fitting. And in all this Work have an especial Care, that you make the Inside of your Banks so smooth, even, and strong, that no Current of the Water may wear the Earth from the Stakes.

You shall dig your Fish-Pond not above eight Feet deep, and so as it may carry not above six Feet Water.

You shall pave all the Bottom and Banks of the Pond with large Sods of Flat-Grass, which naturally grows under Water, for it is a great Feeder of Fish; and you shall lay them very close together, and pin them down fast with small Stakes and Windings. You shall upon one Side of the Pond, in the

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the Bottom, stake fast divers Bavens or Faggots of Brush-Wood, wherein your Fish shall cast their Spawns, for that will defend it from Destruction : At another Place you shall lay Sods upon Sods, with the Grass - Sides together in the Bottom of the Pond, for that will nourish and breed Eels ; and, if you stick sharp Stakes likewise by every Side of the Pond, that will keep Thieves from robbing them. When you have thus made your Ponds, and have let in the Water, you shall then store them : Carp, Bream, and Tench by themselves ; and Pike, Perch, Eels, and Tench by themselves ; for the Tench, being the Fishes Physician, is seldom devoured : Also in all Ponds, you shall put good Store of Roach, Dace, Loch, and Menow ; for they are both Food for the greater Fishes, and also not uncomely in any good Man's Dish.

You shall to every Melter put three Spawners, and some put five, and in three Years the Increase will be great ; but, in five, hardly to be destroyed. And thus much for Ponds and their Storings.

CH A P. II.

Of the taking of all Sorts of Fish, with the Nets, or otherwise.

IF you will take Fish with little or no Trouble, you shall take of Sal-Armoniack a Quarter of an Ounce, of young Chives as much, and as much of a Calt's Kell ; beat them in a Mortar, until it be all one Substance ; then make Pellets thereof, and cast them into any Corner of the Pond, and it will draw thither all the Carpe, Bream, Chevin, or Barbel,

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Barbel, that are within the Water; then cast your Shove-net beyond them, and you shall take Choice at your Pleasure. If you will take Roach, Dace, or any small Kind of Fish; take Wine-Lees, and mix it with Oil, then hang it in a Chimney Corner till it be dry, or look black, and then putting it into the Water, they will come so abundantly to it, that you may take them with your Hand. If you will take Trout, or Grailing, take two Pounds of Wheat-Bran, Half so much of White Pease, and mixing them with strong Brine, beat it till it come to a perfect Paste; then put Pellets thereof into any Corner of the Water, and they will resort thither, so as you may cast your Net about them at your Pleasure. But if you will take either Perch, or Pike, you shall take some of a Beast's Liver, black Snails, yellow Butterflies, Hog's Blood, and Opoponax; beat them all together, and having made a Paste thereof, put it into the Water; then be assured, that as many as are within forty Paces thereof will presently come thither, and you may take them at your Pleasure.

Lastly, If you take eight Drachms of Cock-Stones, and twice so much of the Kernels of Pineapple Trees burnt; beat them well together, then make round Balls thereof, and put it into the Water, either fresh or salt, any Salmon or great Fish will presently resort thither, and you may take them either with Net or otherwise.

Also, it is a most approved Experiment, that if you take Bottles, made of Hay and green Oziers, or Willow mixt together, and sink them down in the Middle of your Pond, or by the Bank-Sides; then let them rest two or three Days, having a Cord so fasten'd unto them, that you may twitch them upon Land at your Pleasure: And believe it, all the good Eels which are in the Pond will come
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into those Bottles, and you shall take them most abundantly. If you please to bait those Bottles, by binding up Sheeps Guts, or other Garbage of Beasts within them, the Eels will come sooner, and you may draw them oftner, and with better Assurance. There be other Ways, besides these to take Eels; as with Wheels, with the Eel-Spear, or with Bobbing for them with great Worms; but they are so generally known and practised, and so much inferior to this already shewed, that I hold it a needless and vain Labour to trouble your Ears with the Repetition of the same; and the rather, since in this Work I have laboured only to declare the Secrets of every Knowledge, and not to run into any large Circumstance of those Things which are most common and familiar to all Men. And thus much of Fish and Fish-Ponds, and their general Knowledge.

Now, as touching the Angle, and the Secrets thereto belonging, you shall find it at large handled in the SECOND VOLUME.

The End of the FIRST VOLUME.



